

HISTORY
OF THE
PESTILENCE,
COMMONLY CALLED
Yellow Fever,
WHICH ALMOST
DESOLATED PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE MONTHS OF
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER,
1798.

BY THOMAS CONDIE & RICHARD FOLWELL.

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HISTORY

OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Sketch of the situation of Philadelphia—State of the city—Remarks upon the weather and diseases of man and other animals previous to the appearance of the Yellow Fever, in 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of the United States of America, is situated in 39 degrees 56 minutes of North latitude, and 75 degrees 9 minutes of longitude, West from London; is upon the West bank of the river Delaware, and about 120 miles, by the course of the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and is 6 miles above the junction of the Schuylkill with the Delaware.

Agreeable to its original plan, it extends from the Delaware, which is on the East, to the Schuylkill, on the West, making a plot of about two miles in length, and about one mile in breadth, North and South. The ground is level, and generally moist; its medium height, above the level of the two waters, is thirty-four to forty feet.—The principal part of the surrounding country is level, generally cleared of woods, and under cultivation: a considerable portion of that between the city and confluence of the rivers, commonly called the Neck, is meadow ground, low

and consequently moist ; in the vicinity of the rivers, it is frequently overflowed, and subjects the inhabitants to *fever-and-ague*. But, towards the North and North-West, the situation is much higher. The river Delaware, opposite the city, is about one mile broad; the tide rises six feet perpendicular, and flows at the rate of four miles an hour ; its opposite shore, in the state of Jersey, is level ; the soil dry and sandy.

The buildings do not at present extend over half the ground designated in the original plan ; as the inhabitants, from obvious commercial advantages, have preferred the Delaware front rather than the Schuylkill : hence, at present, the houses extend nearly three miles North and South along the Delaware, and about three-quarters of a mile due West toward the Schuylkill. They are chiefly built with bricks, from two to five stories high ; the streets are regular, wide and airy, except Water-street, which occupies the space between the bank upon which Front-street is built, and the river, which was originally designed for stores. It is the narrowest, yet one of the most populous in the city : the street is only thirty feet wide, and but a little above the surface of the tide : the houses are high, and the greater part of them have no yards, particularly those situated on the West or bank side ; an inconvenience which tends much to render the street more nauseous. It is much confined, ill-aired, and, in every respect, is a disagreeable street. There are several alleys in the city, which are also narrow, confined and filthy.

The river, for nearly the whole extent of the city, is indented with forced wharves, made, as is usual, of square caements, with logs, and filled with earth, vessels-ballast, stones, &c.

Where Dock-street is now built, in former years, was a swamp or canal, with a small stream of water running through it, extending from the river to Third-street, which became a general nuisance, and a common reservoir for the filth of a large part of the city. It now forms a handsome, airy, serpentine street, having an arch underneath, covered with earth, and paved. This concave sewer begins beyond Sixth-street, in Potter's-Field, and is carried under ground below the jail to Walnut-street, and down Walnut street to Dock-street, between Second and Third-streets, and from thence down Dock-street to the river. At necessary distances, there are apertures left to receive the water from the gutters of the adjacent streets : these openings, in the intense

heat of summer, emit a very disagreeable stench. There are several sinks dug, to receive the water from the gutters, in those parts of the city, where there is no other declivity to carry it off. Two of these, which are the most remarkable, are situated in Market-street, at the corner of Fourth-street. They, like the apertures to the Dock-street sewer, exhale the most noxious effluvia; for, dead animals and every kind of nausea, are thrown into them, and there remain till they become putrified. During the sickness in summer 1797, Dr. Pascalis mentions, that being frequently called out during the night, he could strongly perceive the smell issuing from these sinks in Market-street as far as Mulberry-street on the one side, and Chestnut-street on the other.

A few years ago, there were numbers of marshes and ponds of stagnant water, in the out-lots of the city, which periodically subjected the inhabitants surrounding them to fever-and-ague. These public nuisances are now either drained, filled up, or built upon; since which, but few are troubled with this complaint. There are, still, some remaining in Southwark and the Northern Liberties: there are also many vacancies on the bank of the river, which are covered with a thick bed of miery filth; the wharves, likewise, at times, become filled up with impure substances from the adjoining streets; and, during the summer, emit, at low water, a very offensive smell. A small stream of water, called Pegg's Run, passes through Spring-Garden and the Northern Liberties, the bottom of which is wide and miery; its banks are unimproved, and rendered offensive by the offals which are thrown upon them from the slaughter-houses, tan-yards, &c. adjoining. Beyond this, upon the Delaware, the improvements called Kensington, are situated. A great part of which, at high water, is nearly surrounded by the tide, which, when low, leaves a broad, muddy marsh, more than a quarter of a mile round its south and west parts.—Upon this, the heat in summer, as might be expected, produces similar effects. One other source of putrid animal exhalation, which very forcibly attracts the notice of strangers, is most sensibly discovered in thickly inhabited places during the summer months. Most every dwelling of the city has a privy-house, situated generally at the farthest end of the yard; but the houses on the bank side of Front-street, have them in their cellars: many of the sinks, over which they stand, are dug to the depth of between twenty to thirty feet, and built round with bricks: They are not

cleaned till nearly full, which is once in ten or twelve years, and then, in many cases, it is considered easier to cover them over, and dig others. After many years fermentation, these sinks exhale a very putrid and offensive effluvia, which is abundantly emitted when the air is moist, calm or sultry, particularly towards the end of summer, or after the action of severe heat has excited the putrefactive fermentation.— The inhabitants are still so well apprised of its consequence, and knowing that the depth of their wells is not a sufficient preventative against this offensive exhalation, that they generally provide their necessities with an air-pipe, rising a few feet from the top; but still, under particular circumstances of the atmosphere, the ascending effluvia is frequently diffused round the houses, alleys, &c. where it is highly nauseous. Some idea of the noxious quality of this gas may be formed from the effects which it produces upon combustion. If a lighted candle is let down one of these sinks, it will frequently be extinguished.

There are many grave yards in the city, and perhaps some other sources of putrid exhalation, which are in a manner incident to all large cities. It is not supplied with running water or fountains; but with pump-wells, in distributive number, through the city and suburbs; many of which, perhaps, from a communication with the adjacent necessities, have already become unfit even to wash the houses.

The foregoing description is chiefly confined to those circumstances which are more particularly connected with the object of our undertaking; for, notwithstanding these inconveniencies, still there are few cities that can vie with Philadelphia in point of elegance or even cleanliness: the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are open to the winds from all points; which, together with their width, regular pavement, conveniency of foot-ways, and the practice of the inhabitants of frequently washing the outsides of their houses, give to the city a singular appearance of regularity and neatness, highly admired by foreigners.

The City and Liberties are estimated to contain about ten thousand houses, and the number of inhabitants is not over-rated when we estimate the total between fifty-five and sixty thousand souls. But, notwithstanding this increase of population, the prosperity of the city has not equalled that of former years. The European wars, at an early period, produced considerable changes on the trade, property and necessities of life in Philadelphia. The first influx of

foreigners from Europe and the West-Indies raised the markets, house-rents, &c. and gave to the city, in general, a flourishing appearance; property rose above its accustomed value. But the same cause has, of late years, been productive of very different effects; and our once flourishing trade has suffered very considerable diminution: Citizens over-reaching their capitals, the general failure of land speculation, the depredations committed upon our commerce, together with the general stagnation of trade in almost every department, has of late been followed by an increased number of bankruptcies, that at least equal any period since the revolution. Such a combination of untoward circumstances could hardly fail of producing numberless distresses. But evils of a more serious nature followed: That malignant scourge of mankind, the Yellow Fever, again appeared in the city, marking its path with unprecedented horror and devastation. Scarcely recovered from the baleful effects which it produced, last year, in the months of August, September and October, which dispersed more than two-thirds of the inhabitants; cut off near thirteen hundred of those that remained, and added to the already general distress a number of helpless widows and orphans, formerly in affluence, but then reduced to want and poverty, in a severe and inclement winter, Philadelphia was this year again doomed to experience a repetition of these baneful consequences, in a degree far beyond any former period, when mediocrity of circumstances enabled citizens, by a timely flight, to escape from a premature Death. Before, however, we enter upon the detail of these melancholy events, we shall state a few primary observations on the state of the weather and the antecedent diseases.

Our climate is supposed, within the few last years, to have undergone very considerable changes: the winters are experienced to be less cold, and the summers less warm than they were 40 or 50 years ago. It is also said, that the climate has become more favourable to the generation of epidemic diseases, particularly fevers of the bilious type; and that the late recurrence of the Yellow Fever, is, in part, to be ascribed to this cause. The Academy of Medicine, in their observations, last year, upon the origin of this pestilence, addressed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, mention, that "at present a constitution of the atmosphere prevails in the United States, which disposes to fevers of a highly inflammatory

character, and that it began in the year 1793.* The want of meteorological observations during former years, renders it difficult to decide upon the first opinion; but, there is reason to believe, that the changes observed in the temperature of the atmosphere are not so considerable as is imagined: The cutting down of woods and the partial cultivation of the soil may have somewhat contributed more to equalize it.— But we do not discover that the change produced, even in consequence of cultivation, is in any respect equal to what has been produced from the same cause in other countries. History informs us “that when Germany and Scythia abounded in forests, the Romans often transported their armies across the frozen Danube; but, since the cultivation of these regions, the Danube rarely freezes.” Nor have we reason to believe that the climate is, in any degree, more favorable to the generation of bilious or epidemic diseases; for, if it is gradually becoming more temperate and equal, and a great proportion of the stagnant marshes in the neighbourhood of the cities are drained and cultivated, the cause, which produced these diseases are, of course, every day decreasing, and the climate becoming more healthy than in former years.

There are but few climates more changeable or irregular than that of Pennsylvania; scarcely two successive years, or even days, are alike.

The heat in summer and the cold in winter are intense. The mercury, in Fahrenheit's thermometer, has been known to rise to 96° in summer, and to fall 5° below 0 in winter. There is not, however, more than one month in summer or winter in which the mercury rises above 80° in the one, or falls below 30° in the other. The barometer is but little affected by the changes of the atmosphere in this climate; its medium height is 30 inches. The warmest weather is generally about the end of July and beginning of August; altho' intensely warm days are frequently felt in May, June and September. “The warmest part of the day in summer is at two, in ordinary, and at three o'clock in the afternoon in extremely warm weather. From these hours, the heat gradually diminishes till the ensuing morning. The coolest part of the four-and-twenty hours is at the break of day. After the warmest days, the evenings are generally agreeable, and often delightful. The higher the mercury rises in the

* Dr. Rush's works, vol. 4, p. 47.

day time, the lower it falls the succeeding night. The mercury at 80° generally falls to 68° while it descends, when at 60° only to 56° . This disproportion between the temperature of the day and night in summer, is always greatest in the month of August. The dews at this time are heavy in proportion to the coolness of the evening; they are sometimes so considerable as to wet the clothes." It is seldom that two or three successive warm days occur without being succeeded with showers of rain, accompanied sometimes by thunder and lightning, and afterwards by a North-West wind, which produces a coolness in the air, that is highly invigorating and agreeable. The transitions from heat to cold are often sudden and considerable. After a day in which the mercury has stood at 86° and even 90° , it sometimes falls in the course of a single night to the 65^{th} , and even the 60^{th} degree. The frost generally begins to show itself about the end of October or beginning of November; but the intense cold seldom sets in till about the middle of December, and the coldest weather is commonly in January. The mean temperature of the air in Philadelphia during the whole year is $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which is the temperature of the deepest wells, and of common spring water. The wind in winter generally blows from the N. W. in fair, and from the N. E. in wet weather. The N. W. winds are uncommonly cold and dry. S. W. and W. N. W. winds generally prevail during the dry warm weather in summer, while the wind from N. E. is frequently accompanied by rain. Thunder and lightning are less frequent than in former years.

To the preceding observations, we may add that May and June are usually the healthiest months in the year. The excessive heat in summer has frequently been known to prove fatal to persons who are much exposed to it. Its morbid effects discover themselves by a difficulty in breathing, a general languor, and, in some instances, by a numbness and an immobility of the extremities. The excessive cold likewise proves fatal to many, particularly old persons. The night air is always unwholesome in the summer and fall months, particularly during the state of sleep. The frequent and sudden changes of the air from heat to cold, renders it unsafe at any time to sleep with open windows.

Notwithstanding what has been said of the variable nature of the climate of Pennsylvania, it does not necessarily result that it is unhealthy; perhaps no climate is unhealthy

where the inhabitants acquire, from experience, the arts of accommodating themselves to it.

We are indebted to Dr. Rush's ingenious and elaborate essay, upon the climate of Pennsylvania, for many of the above general remarks. In addition to which, we are induced to make a few observations upon the state of the weather previous to the last appearance of the yellow fever; for, an opinion prevails with many, that it and other pestilential diseases in general, are connected with a particular state of atmosphere, and may be prognosticated prior to their appearance. A similarity observed to exist between the constitution of man and many of the domestic animals, has also led some to suppose that certain pestilential fluids, acting upon the system, produce particular and nearly similar effects upon both. They likewise trace a similarity between animal life and vegetation, from having observed, that the seasons in which mortal sickness has prevailed among men and animals, has also proved unfavourable to vegetables.

Spring set in this year with very promising appearances; the ice broke up early, and it being followed by plentiful rains, soon dissolved. Vegetation commenced: but this premature aspect was not of long duration. It was succeeded by cold weather, North-West winds, frequent showers of hail and slight frosts in the night, which were dissolved by the heat of the sun on the succeeding day. During the whole spring, the sudden changes of the weather, from heat to cold, were more frequent and extreme than have been known for many years past. Even after the season was so far advanced that the fruit-trees had put forth their blossoms, there was a smart shower of hail. A few days preceding it, the weather was warm and sultry, inasmuch, that many persons put off their winter cloathing, and afterwards caught cold by the sudden change of weather. The flower buds, blossoms, and young fruit, in many places, received considerable injury.—During the months of May and June, white frost, more than once, occurred; and, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, in the afternoon of the 14th July, there was a shower of hail, and upon the morning of the 19th, there was a slight frost.

The weather, during the months of July and August, merits particular attention; for, if a state of atmosphere favourable to the generation of the Yellow Fever ever prevails, it must be during those months; as the first cases occurred in

July; and, towards the end of August, it was general over the whole city. In the years 1793 and 1797, as well as this year, the fever made its appearance nearly about the same period, viz. the end of July and beginning of August, although, by comparing the meteorological registers for each of those years, we do not find that the weather during this period has been in any two years alike.* The month of July, this year, commenced with remarkable hot weather. The middle of the month was cold, and the weather in the end, like the beginning, was warm. On the 2d, 3d, 27th, 28th and 29th days, Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade, stood from 88 to $92\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and in many places it stood at 95° and even at 96° . A number of other phænomena have occurred this year, which attracted the attention of the curious observer; and, as these appearances are supposed, by many, to be connected with that state of weather, which they suppose produces the disease, it may be proper to notice them. Thunder and lightning appeared earlier this year, and less frequent than usual. The middle of spring and of summer was remarkably dry: the grass meadows produced but a scanty crop of hay, and, towards the end of summer, whole fields of grass were, in many places, entirely withered up. Many tribes of insects were uncommonly numerous; as musquitoes, ants, crickets, cockroaches, &c. The grasshoppers were scarcely ever known to appear in such vast quantities. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, they ate up all the grass, even to the roots, scarcely any kind of herbage escaped them; whole fields of cabbage and potatoes were almost entirely devoured. They were succeeded by myriads of black crickets; the different species of caterpillars were also uncommonly numerous this season; the trees, in many places, lost their foliage by them; but in September they put forth a second crop of leaves. Instances have likewise occurred of fruit-trees blossoming a second time, and producing fruit late in the fall. The different classes of mushrooms were found in great abundance during their season. Purslane, during the dry hot weather, continued to grow without putting forth leaves, while the jamison weed flourished luxuriantly. The crop of apples was greatly injured by worms; this was so general all over the country that the cyder this year is tainted with their acrid taste. These, and other similar phænomena, have occurred in former years

* See Journal of the state of the weather, annexed hereto.

when this disorder was unknown, without attracting any particular notice; but, since the appearance of it in the United States, every uncommon occurrence in nature has been observed with an anxious wish to discover in it a connection with the cause of this fatal evil.

A short time previous to the appearance of the fever, a remarkable disease occurred among the cats and rats in Philadelphia, which carried off many hundreds of them. After the commencement of the sickness, the dogs also were affected. The disease which raged among the cats was similar to that which attacked these animals previous to the appearance of the yellow fever in Philadelphia last year, and in New-York in 1796. Little attention has been paid to ascertain the precise symptoms of this disease, so far as we know. In general, the animal was without appetite, but thirsty; and, at first, much inclined to sleep; of a dull, melancholy turn, and soon began to look weak and thin. Many died in a numb and torpid state, while others, in the last stage of the disease, were seized with a delirium, puking, and an uncommon flow of frothy saliva from the mouth. A moaning or groaning noise was also very common—These are the general symptoms, so far as we have observed them. In former periods, very little attention was paid to the study of the diseases incident to the brute creation. But, of late years, and particularly since the repeated appearance of the yellow fever in different parts of the United States, it has produced more observation; and, it is to be hoped, that a further and more minute examination of the nature of the epidemic diseases of the brute animals, will add much new and useful information to the healing art, particularly so far as it relates to epidemic diseases among mankind.

As distempers among domestic animals have more than once been observed to precede the yellow fever among the human species, and, by many, are now looked upon as their sure harbinger, it is made use of as an argument to corroborate the idea of domestic origin, and to strengthen the theory of the prevalence of certain pestilential fluids.

In order, therefore, to prevent the adoption of any wrong or hasty conclusions upon this interesting subject, in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of its cause, or circumstances attending these diseases, we shall state what information we have been able to collect, in hopes, that it may be of use in some future period, to direct us to more just and certain conclusions.

During the months of March and April 1797, a remarkable disease occurred among the cats in London, and extended over several other parts of England. In three parishes in London, upwards of 5,000 cats were computed to have been destroyed by it within a fortnight. The common period of the disorder is said to have been six or seven days.—The following is extracted from the “Account of the diseases in London, for the months of March and April, 1797,” published in the Monthly Magazine, on this subject :

“After the abatement of the epidemic catarrh, a violent disease fell among the cats, by which many hundreds of those domestic animals perished : the particular symptoms of their malady, I had not sufficient opportunity of ascertaining : but, from dissections, it appears, that the bowels had been drawn together by a violent cramp or spasmodic constriction, involving likewise the omentum, and preventing any passage. In some, the intestines were partially red, or blackish ; but, in the greater number of instances, the contraction and extraordinary twisting of the bowels, had taken place, without any marks of inflammation.”

This is probably the same disease which has appeared among the cats, in various parts of the United States. It made its appearance in Philadelphia in the latter end of May or beginning of June, 1797, when it was computed to have destroyed four or five thousand cats. In New-York it was first observed in August, 1797. During its continuance there, a number of the cats, as was said, left the city, and took refuge in the neighbouring country houses. The number that died, was supposed to be three or four thousand. In two instances, it was observed that lap-dogs, which were wont to play with the cats in the houses to which they belonged, were affected with a similar complaint. A distemper appeared among the cats in Hartford (Connecticut) about the end of July or beginning of August, 1797, where it carried off the greater part of these animals. It appeared in Portsmouth (N. H.) about the same period ; at Boston in September ; at Albany in October, and at Poughkeepsie, state of New-York, towards the end of November. The same year it was also observed in many of the other towns in the United States. We do not know of any instance of its being observed in any of the country places ; but it was chiefly confined to the large cities. From a Bourdeaux newspaper of October, 1797, it appears that France has been visited by a similar epidemic amongst the cats. One of the health of

ficers had opened the body of a cat to discover the cause, and found in it a knot of worms. The name of the place is not mentioned, nor is there any other important information added to the account.

Many other animals, besides the cats, have of late been subject to the influence of similar epidemics: Hydrophobia, or canine madness, has prevailed in many parts of the country, particularly in the states of New-England. It prevailed in the town of Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1797, to such an alarming degree, that the magistrates of the town were induced to exert the authority vested in them by a law of the state, for the confinement of all the dogs. Several other places were visited about the same period with this dreadful disease. In Rhode-Island, several persons and cattle were bitten by mad dogs and died. The same circumstance took place in Berkshire, Massachusetts, and in many of the towns in the state of Connecticut. The Rabies, another dreadful distemper, prevailed among the dogs, in the same districts and about the same period. It first appeared in the town of Berlin, about 12 miles from Hartford, (Con.) in the beginning of March, 1797. Shortly after, the same disease appeared at Hartford, New-Haven, Salem, Springfield; and, in many neighbouring parts in the state of Massachusetts, where it proved fatal to some children, who were bitten by infected dogs. Numbers of cattle also died from the same cause. A peculiar distemper prevailed among the dogs in Philadelphia, this summer, at the beginning of the sickness; perhaps it was produced from a want of sustenance among those who were left by their owners in the city. It is not in our power to state the precise symptoms, nor even the period of the disease. In the generality of cases, the animal appeared pensive and dejected; did not refuse food; but made no exertions to procure it; gradually became lean, and, in the last stage, would run to distant places, as if seized with canine madness; but, fortunately, when in this state, they never attempted to bite any person or to do harm; nor would they even enter the house; but, when exhausted, laid down in the fields and died. At a farm house, about six miles from Philadelphia, we are informed, that three or four dogs came sick from the city, in one day, and expired in the farm yard.

A very violent pestilential disorder prevailed among the cattle in many parts of Germany in the year 1796. Professor Reich, of the university of Erlangen, has wrote a small

tract upon the subject ; and, we understand, he accounts for it upon the doctrine of pestilential fluids, as laid down by Dr. Mitchell, of New-York. A disease of a very singular nature has prevailed among the cattle in many parts of the state of Connecticut, for ten or twelve years past ; an account of which is inserted in the Medical Repository, published at New-York, vol. 1, page 335.

In some parts of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the foxes, during the winter of 1797-8, have been affected with a disorder which rendered them an easy prey to the hunters. Of the particular symptoms, we have not been able to obtain any correct accounts. We are also informed, that geese, in some of the eastern states, have been affected in a singular manner. Many have been known to seize some living objects with their bills, and adhere to them till they died.

Nor are the land animals, alone, the objects of these diseases. In the beginning of August 1797, a great mortality prevailed among the fish in James river, Virginia ; the dead fish were seen floating down the river in astonishing quantities. In the summer of 1795, a similar mortality occurred among the fish in Saratoga lake ; and, some years ago, a disease is said to have destroyed great numbers of fish in a pond near the town of Brookfield, in the state of Massachusetts.

What references are to be deduced from these circumstances, we leave for the medical Philosopher to determine. But it does not appear very probable, that they are in any measure connected with the cause which produced the yellow fever among the human species ; as they do not always appear in those seasons or places when and where that prevails, but generally in the most remote parts of the country, which is free from this human scourge.

We shall close this part of our subject with an account of the diseases which prevailed in Philadelphia previous to its general calamity, as appeared in the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine for July, 1798.

“ July commenced with uncommonly hot weather ; the city being pretty free from sickness. The cholera infantum prevailed and carried off many children. On the 8th of the month, much rain fell, and the air became suddenly moist and cool. Many cases of cholera and several of dysentery occurred immediately afterwards. The subduction of heat from the skin, the torpor of its vessels, and the accumulation of blood in the internal parts, in consequence of the appli-

cation of cold to the body, might have been circumstances favourable to the production of these diseases.

“ A number of days, about the middle of the month, were extremely cool; especially in the morning and evening: some of them very much resembled autumnal weather. Towards the close of the month, some cases of bilious fever, of a malignant nature, appeared; the weather was showery and became warmer.

“ In treating the cholera infantum, bleeding, calomel, and blisters, were used with advantage. Sometimes any one of these remedies would cure the disease. At other times, the whole of them would prove ineffectual, when it was very violent, or when medical assistance was delayed. The cold bath cured some slight cases, and was employed with advantage in the convalescent state of this disease.

“ In the dysentery which occurred, the usual remedies were successful; such as salts, castor-oil, laudanum, &c. The laudanum, combined with antimonial wine, and given in the first and latter part of the night, proved most serviceable. In a violent case of the complaint, bleeding, blisters and salivation were used with success.”

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esquire.

AUGUST. 1793.

	Barometer.				Thermometer				Wind.		Weather.	
	A.	M.	3 P.	M6	A.	M.	3 P.	M6	A.M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	3 P.M.
1	29	95	30	0	65	77	WNW	NW.	cloudy,	fair,		
2	30	1	30	1	63	81	NW	SW.	fair,	fair,		
3	30	5	29	95	68	82	N	NNE.	fair,	fair,		
4	29	97	30	0	65	87	S	SW.	fair,	fair,		
5	30	5	30	1	73	90	SSW	SW.	fair,	fair,		
6	30	2	30	0	77	87	SW	W.	cloudy,	fair,		
7	30	12	30	1	68	83	NW	W.	fair,	fair,		
8	30	1	29	95	69	86	SSE	SSE.	fair,	rain,		
9	29	8	29	75	75	85	SSW	SW.	cloudy,	fair,		
10	29	9	29	9	67	82	W	SW.	fair,	fair,		
11	30	0	30	0	70	84	SW	WSW	cloudy,	cloudy,		
12	30	0	30	0	70	87	W	W.	fair,	fair,		
13	30	5	30	0	71	89	SW	W.	fair,	fair,		
14	30	0	29	95	75	82	SW	SW.	fair,	rain,		
15	30	0	30	1	72	75	NNE	NE.	rain,	cloudy,		
16	30	1	30	1	70	83	NNE	NE.	fair,	fair,		
17	30	1	30	0	71	86	SW	SW.	fair,	fair,		
18	30	1	30	0	73	89	calm	SW.	fair,	fair,		
19	30	1	30	1	72	82	N	N.	fair,	cloudy,		
20	30	1	30	12	69	82	NNE	NNE.	fair,	fair,		
21	30	15	30	25	62	83	N	NNE.	fair,	fair,		
22	30	3	30	35	63	86	NE	SE.	fair,	fair,		
23	30	25	30	15	63	85	calm	S.	fair,	fair,		
24	30	1	30	1	73	81	calm	calm.	cloudy,	rain,		
25	30	1	30	1	71	66	NE	NE.	rain,	great rain		
26	30	15	30	2	59	69	NE	NE.	cloudy,	cloudy,		
27	30	2	30	2	65	73	NE	NE.	cloudy,	cloudy,		
28	30	2	30	15	67	80	S	calm.	cloudy,	clearing,		
29	30	16	30	15	72	86	calm	SW.	cloudy,	fair,		
30	30	1	30	1	74	87	calm	SW.	rain,	fair,		
31	30	0	30	0	74	84	SW	NW.	rain,	fair,		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA,

BY MR. THOMAS PRYOR,

AUGUST, 1797.

Thermo- meter	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1 73 to 75	30 0	E. S. E. Rain in the forenoon & afternoon.
2 72 to 76	30 0	N. E. by E. Cloudy with rain in the afternoon and night. Wind E. by N.
3 72 to 78	30 6	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Rain in the morning, and all day and night.
4 72 to 78	30 4	E. Rained hard all day and at night.
5 74 to 79	29 84	Wind light—S. W. Cloudy. Rain this morning. The air extremely damp; wind shifted to N. W. This evening heavy showers, with thunder.
6 73 to 76	30 86	W. N. W. Cloudy.
7 70 to 76	30 4	N. W. Close day. Rain in the evening and all night. Wind to E.
8 72 to 76	29 95	E. Rain this morning
9 72 to 76	29 86	S. W. Cloudy morning.
10 69 to 73	30 16	N. W. Clear.
11 70 to 73	30 25	N. W. Clear. Rain all night.
12 71 to 74	30 5	S. W. Cloudy. Rain in the morning.—Cloudy all day.—Rain at night.
13 73 to 75	29 87	S. W. Cloudy. Rain all day.
14 70 to 74	29 9	N. W. Clear fine morning.
15 56 to 60	30 15	N. W. Clear fine morning.
16 60 to 64	30 24	S. W. Clear fine morning.
17 60 to 65	30 24	N. W. Air Damp.
18 68 to 75	30 4	S. W. Cloudy. Rain, with thunder, at night a fine shower.
19 72 to 78	29 7	N. W. Clear. Cloudy in the evening, with thunder.
20 70 to 77	29 8	W. N. W. Fine clear morning.
21 74 to 76	29 9	N. W. Clear. to E.
22 68 to 76	29 9	E. Small shower this morning.—Hard shower at 11, A. M. Wind N. E.
23 71 to 76	29 92	E. Cloudy. At noon calm.
24 71 to 75	29 95	Calm morning and clear.
25 70 to 75	30 5	N. E. Clear. Rain in the afternoon, with thunder.
26 70 to 75	30 5	S. E. Rain in the morning. Rained hard in the night, with thunder. N. W.
27 68 to 76	29 9	N. W. Fine clear morning.
28 64 to 75	29 96	N. W. Clear.
29 59 to 70	30 0	E. Clear
30 70 to 76	30 1	E. by S. Rain in the morning.
31 68 to 74	30 14	S. E. Cloudy. Damp air and sultry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA,

BY MR. THOMAS PRYOR.

JUNE, 1798.

[Fahrenheit's Thermometer in the shade.]

	Thermo- meter.	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1	62 to 68	29	9—S. W. clear morn. all day clear.
2	62 to 70	29	85—S. W. clear all day
3	66 to 75	29	87—S. W. fine morning
4	70 to 80	29	87—S. E. cloudy, rain in afternoon
5	70 to 80	29	83—S. E. to W. S. W. cloudy, rainy morn:
6	72 to 81	29	83—S. E. cl. m. E. N. E. to N. E. af. rain, and thunder
7	72 to 80	29	9—Cloudy, N. E. light to S. E.
8	68 to 78	30	0—W. clear day.
9	64 to 78	30	0—E. light. clear all day.
10	62 to 74	30	2—E. by N. fresh, clear all day
11	62 to 67	30	8—E. fresh—rain in morn.
12	60 to 78	30	0—N. E. in morn.
13	60 to 69	30	8—N. E. cl. to S. E. rain aft. N. W. in eve.
14	60 to 76	30	22—E. S. E. foggy morn. clear aft.
15	68 to 78	30	1—E. light, clear.
16	70 to 80	29	98—W. N. W. cl. N. E. to E. S. E. cold eve.
17	61 to 68	30	2—E. N. E. fresh, clouds flying in morn.
18	61 to 75	30	2—N. E. cloudy.
19	62 to 76	30	21—S. by E. rain at night.
20	70 to 78	29	96—S. E. rainy morn.
21	70 to 78	29	92—S. E. clear all day
22	72 to 84	29	94—S. by W. clear day, W. N. W. aft.
23	72 to 84	29	97—S. W. cloudy morn. clear aft.
24	72 to 82	30	5—S. W. clear morn. rainy afternoon
25	74 to 82	30	6—S. W. rainy morn.
26	68 to 76	30	6—W. N. W. cloudy.
27	65 to 75	30	6—N. by E. cloudy morn. to W. N. W. eve.
28	65 to 76	30	1—S. W. clear morn.
29	68 to 78	29	9—S. W. cloudy.
30	66 to 81	30	6—W. N. W. clear morn.

D

JULY, 1798.

Thermo- meter.	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1 70 to 86	30 7	—Wind S. W. clear.
2 72 to 88	30 6	—Wind S. W. clear.
3 74 to 91½	29 97	—Wind W. N. W. clear, in the morning S. W. rain in aft.
4 74 to 84	29 88	—Wind N. W. clear, A. M. N. N. E. clear P. M.
5 72 to 81	29 85	—Wind N. E. & S. E. with rain at noon.
6 66 to 80	29 92	—Wind N. W. clear, A. M. N. N. E. clear, P. M.
7 62 to 78	30 1	—Wind N. W. N. E. & S. E. clear. Fresh at S. E. P. M.
8 64 to 80	30 to 29 8	—Wind S. W. fresh in the morning, rain with thunder, P. M.
9 64 to 76	29 97	—Wind N. W. clear all day.
10 62 to 78	30 8	—Wind N. W. clear, S. W.
11 64 to 74	29 98	—Wind S. W. rain; clear in the evening.
12 67 to 78	29 96	—Wind N. W. clear.
13 64 to 70	30 0	—Wind N. E. cloudy, rain A. M. clear P. M. new ☾ 10h. 51m. A. M.
14 58 to 70	30 0	—Wind W. N. W. clear, N. E. with a lit- tle rain, P. M. at Germantown a show- er of hail.
15 54 to 72	30 1	—Wind N. E. clear.
16 66 to 76	30 5	—Wind S. E. cloudy.
17 70 to 76	29 96	—Wind S. W. cloudy, rain in the evening and at night.
18 70 to 78	29 98	—Wind S. W. rain in the morning.
19 62 to 72	30 0	—Wind N. W. clear morning, very cold.
20 60 to 72	30 6	—Wind W. clear A. M. E. P. M. dog days began.
21 60 to 76	30 1	—Wind N. W. morn. clear, even, calm.
22 64 to 77	30 25	—Wind S. W. clear.
23 64 to 81	30 1	—Wind S. W. clear all day.
24 68 to 83	30 1	—Wind S. W. clear, at 10h. 25m. P. M. rain with thunder.
25 70 to 82	30 12	—Wind W. N. W. clear A. M. cloudy P. M.
26 70 to 82	30 7	—Wind S. W. light rain, A. M. cloudy, calm & sultry, P. M. air damp.
27 74 to 90	30 6	—Wind light at S. W. air damp, ☾ 1h. 35m. P. M.
28 84 to 91½	30 0	—Wind light, and air damp, sultry P. M.*
29 83 to 90	30 0	—Wind S. W. sultry, air damp, P. M. rain.
30 79 to 82	30 0	—Wind S. S. W. cloudy A. M. rain with thunder, P. M.
31 67 to 79	30 0	—Wind W. S. W. to N. W. cloudy.

* The warmest weather we have had since the battle of Mon-
moth.

AUGUST, 1798.

Thermo- meter.	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1 68 to 81	30	8—Wind N. W. clear, fine morn. varia- ble in the afternoon.
2 70 to 80	30	18—Morning calm and foggy. The wind in the afternoon S.
3 72 to 82	30	25—Morn. foggy. Wind S. afternoon.
4 74 to 82	30	2—Morn. foggy, wind light S. shower afternoon. Rain all night.
5 74 to 83	30	7—Wind W. clear morn. Rain afternoon with thunder. Wind S. W.
6 74 to 82	30	0—Wind N. by W. clear all day.
7 70 to 83	30	1—Wind N. E. clear, fine morn. to N. W
8 68 to 86	30	14—Wind S. W. clear morn. eve sultry.
9 78 to 90	30	0—Wind W. S. W. clear, air damp in the evening, calm and sultry.
10 80 to 93	29	85—Wind S. W. clear, sultry morning, air damp, warmest day.
11 86 to 89	29	78—Wind light at S. W. sultry morning, air damp, rain in the afternoon and night, with thunder. New moon at 6 28m afternoon.
12 76 to 82	29	96—Wind W. N. W. clear morn. cloudy at noon, wind at N.
13 74 to 83	30	17—Wind W. N. W. cloudy, to S. E.
14 76 to 83	30	17—Wind E. S. E. cloudy, sultry. Rain at night.
15 76 to 81	30	17—Wind light at S. much rain in the morning early, cloudy in afternoon.
16 76 to 82	30	2—Wind W. N. W. cloudy at S. E. a little rain in the afternoon with thunder.
17 76 to 85	30	1—Wind W. N. W. cloudy, sultry.
18 79 to 87	30	4—Wind S. W. clear and sultry.
19 76 to 86	30	6—Wind N. E. clear, air damp, sultry.
20 76 to 82	30	15—Wind E. foggy morn. dry, sultry.
21 78 to 84	30	1—Wind S. W. cloudy, sultry, air damp.
22 76 to 86	30	7—Wind N. N. W. clear and sultry.
23 69 to 76	30	3—E. N. E. fresh.

	Thermo- meter.	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
24	69 to 77	30 15	—Wind S. W. clear, thunder at night, fultry.
25	76 to 87	30 7	—Wind S. W. clear and fultry.
26	81 to 91	30 0	—Wind S. W. clear and fultry, full moon at 4 28m. A. M.
27	80 to 86	30 4	—Wind W. N. W. clear in the morning, to N. E. in the evening, with rain in the night.
28	70 to 78	29 9	—Wind S W. rain in the morning, cloudy all the latter part of the day.
29	67 to 78	30 0	—Wind N. W. clear.
30	62 to 77	30 0	—Wind E. to S. W. clear, to S. fine day and night.
31	64 to 78	30 0	—Wind W. N W. clear, sultry evening.

SEPTEMBER, 1798.

1	62 to 81	30 17	—Wind N. N. E. clear fine morning.
2	62 to 78	30 2	—Wind N. E. clear fine morning. Wind E. S. E. fresh in the afternoon, clear.
3	60 to 76	30 2	—Wind N. E. clear fine morning, cloudy in the afternoon, rain at night, with thunder.
4	62 to 76	30 0	—E. S. E. heavy rain from 12 to 5 o'clock, A. M. with thunder and rain in eve.
5	62 to 73	29 78	—Wind W. N. W. clear, air damp.
6	60 to 74	29 78	—Wind N. in the morning, air damp.
7	60 to 74	29 97	—Wind N. E. mora. air damp, to S. W.
8	56 to 72	30 3	—Wind W. clear fine day.
9	56 to 72	30 7	—Wind W. N. W. clear fine morning. Dog days end.
10	59 to 72	30 8	—Wind W. N. W. clear, new ☾ at 2 A. M.
11	64 to 78	30 1	—Wind W. N. W. clear to E. by S.
12	60 to 74	30 33	—Wind E. S. E. cloudy.
13	56 to 68	30 26	—Wind in the morn. N. W. clear to S. E.
14	58 to 73	—	—Wind S. by W. clear.
15	60 to 78	30 12	—Wind S. by W. cloudy.
16	62 to 80	30 1	—Wind S. by W. clear.
17	66 to 80	30 1	—Wind N. E. clear.
18	70 to 81	30 1	—Wind light at E. by N. foggy morning rain in the afternoon and night.
19	72 to 82	30 1	—Wind variable, rained hard at 10 A. M. heavy showers all day, air damp.

Thermo- meter-	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
20 72 to 78	30	1—Wind N. E. to S. E. foggy morn: cloudy in the afternoon, air damp.
21 74 to 72	30	0—Cloudy and calm.
22 57 to 70	30	1—Clear fine morn. Wind N. W. sun crossed the line at 2h. 57m. P. M.
23 60 to 72	30	0—Wind S. W. clear and dry air.
24 62 to 74	30	0—Wind N. W. clear in the morn. cloudy at night. Full ☾ at 9h. 4m. P. M.
25 54 to 65	30	0—Wind fresh, N. N. W. and cold.
26 49 to 58	30	29—Wind W. N. W. clear and dry air.
27 61 to 71	29	9—Wind fresh, S. W. clear fine morn. rain in the evening and night.
28 50 to 61	30	0—Wind W. N. W. clear and dry air.
29 40 to 56	30	25—Wind N. W. clear fine morning, air dry.
30 39 to 54	30	3—Wind W. N. W. clear morn. dry air.

OCTOBER, 1798.

1 44 to 61	30	45—Wind S. W. air dry.
2 50 to 65	30	44—Calm and foggy morning, clear aftern.
3 55 to 70	30	35—Calm and foggy.
4 53 to 68	30	2—Calm and clear. Wind in the eve E. S. E.
5 50 to 65	30	8—Wind variable from N. W. to N. E. to E. by S.
6 54 to 68	30	0—Wind variable.
7 58 to 68	29	94—Wind N. W. in the morn. light rain, and at night.
8 54 to 62	29	8—Wind W. N. W. rain in the morn. wind continued all day at W. N. W. with intervals of rain.
9 49 to 66	30	1—Wind S. W. clear fine morning.
10 52 to 66	30	19—Calm and clear morning.
11 54 to 66	30	2—Foggy morning, clear in the afternoon.
12 52 to 65	30	4—Cloudy morn. wind E. S. E.
13 50 to 60	30	5—Wind N. E. fresh, cloudy.
14 50 to 60	30	46—Wind E. N. E. cloudy all day.
15 51 to 60	30	45—Wind S. W. clear fine day.
16 45 to 60	30	45—Calm and clear all day.
17 50 to 62	30	4—Calm all day.
18 49 to 61	30	18—Wind fresh in the morning at N. by W. clear to N. E. fresh of wind at night.
19 50 to 60	30	28—Wind fresh at N. E. cloudy.
20 50 to 60	30	1—Wind N. E. cloudy.
21 50 to 61	30	0—Wind N. W. clear, little rain at night.
22 52 to 62	29	9—Wind S. W. clear.
23 60 to 61	29	6—Wind S. W. a little rain in the morn. to N. W. fresh in the afternoon.

Thermo- meter.	Barome- ter.	WINDS and WEATHER.
24 44 to 57	29 6—	Wind W. S. W. clear. Full ☾ at 2h. 32m. afternoon.
25 45 to 60	30 0—	Wind S. W. clear.
26 48 to 62	30 0—	Wind S. clear, fine day.
27 49 to 58	29 9—	Wind in the morn. S. W. to N. W. to N. E. with rain in the afternoon.
28 46 to 57	29 83—	Wind W. S. W. cloudy, fresh at N. W. at night.
29 32 to 47	30 0—	Wind W. N. W. fresh. Ice this morn.
30 26 to 41	30 0—	Wind fresh W. N. W. snow in the night. Ice half inch thick in morn.
31 28 to 40	28 82—	Wind W. N. W. clear and cold morn. Ice.

NOVEMBER, 1798.

1 28 to 33	30 13—	E. with snow, froze in shade
2 32 to 43	29 85—	N. W. cloudy
3 35 to 42	30 0—	W. N. W. cloudy
4 33 to 42	30 0—	N. W. clear day
5 26 to 42	30 13—	N. W. clear morn.
6 26 to 43	30 36—	W. by S. clear morn.
7 26 to 44	30 45—	W. clear, new ☾ 9ineve.
8 26 to 44	30 4—	S. E. cloudy.
9 28 to 42	30 4—	W. clear.
10 24 to 40	30 45—	Wind N. E. fresh and clear.
11 22 to 40	30 5—	E. clear and cold
12 34 to 42	30 28—	W. cloudy
13 34 to 42	30 48—	S. W. clear, rain at night
14 36 to 48	30 25—	S. W. to W. N. W. cloudy, rainy morn.
15 34 to 54	29 93—	W. to S. W. thunder and rain
16 36 to 55	30 7—	S. W. fresh
17 24 to 48	30 16—	E. S. fresh, cloudy
18 34 to 50	26 92—	E. foggy, rain at night
19 38 to 46	29 98—	N. E. cloudy, rain, thunder; rain at eve
20 30 to 34	29 9—	N. W. fresh; snow, deep snow
21 26 to 33	29 7—	W. N. W. clear
22 20 to 35	29 95—	W. N. W. clear
23 24 to 42	29 9—	N. W. clear day, full ☾ 7h. 44m. A. M.
24 26 to 41	30 13—	N. W. clear day
25 26 to 33	30 46—	N. N. E. clear
26 26 to 34	30 65—	N. W. clear morn.
27 26 to 36	30 65—	S. W. clear
28 32 to 40	30 1—	S. W. hazy
29 38 to 48	30 0—	W. hazy
30 36 to 46	30 0—	S. W. hazy morn.

CHAPTER II.

First appearance of the Disease—General alarm—Flight of the inhabitants, &c.

WE now proceed to the task of recording the rise, progress and attendant circumstances of the late Yellow Fever, the most tremendous scourge, perhaps, ever experienced in the United States.

Its origin is still as much a subject of controversy as in 1793. Those who support the idea of its domestic growth, insist much on the long duration of moist, sultry weather, the filth and stagnant water collected in our streets, inattention of scavengers, foul air discharged from the holds of vessels, with their cargoes, ballast, &c. The disciples of this system are, the *Academy of Medicine* and their adherents. The arguments brought forward in support of the above doctrine, are strongly opposed by the *College of Physicians*, and their adherents. They insist that it has been, most unequivocally, imported; that the weather has not been more sultry this season than in many other years, in which not even a sporadic case of the disorder was met with; that the police of our streets is vastly better than formerly, especially during the period that the British troops were here, and immediately subsequent to their abandonment of the city. With respect to the construction of a city, very few are equal, hardly any superior, to Philadelphia; the ventilation of which, is completely secured, let the wind blow in whatever direction it may, by its streets intersecting each other at right angles.

Independent of these general arguments, it is contended, that the disease can be as satisfactorily traced to the vessel or vessels that introduced it, as the nature of the case will admit. For, it has been observed, that it is one of those cases, which will hardly admit of positive or judicial proof.

The examination of the nature and origin of the disease, we shall treat, at large, in another part of this work; and, at

present, confine our inquiry only to the narration of those circumstances which occurred, and excited general alarm in the city during the period of its prevalence; but, it is necessary to remark, that a difference of opinion also exists respecting the *nature* of the yellow fever: Those in favour of its importation, assert that it is a distinct and specific disease, of itself, and highly contagious. Those in favor of its domestic origin, affirm, that it is only a higher grade of the common bilious fever of this country, and that it is seldom or never contagious.

Some cases of highly bilious fever occurred so early as the month of June; and, perhaps, some even of yellow fever may have occurred during the months of June and July. The Academy of Medicine, in a letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated December 3, 1798, mention eight cases of the fever, which occurred between June 2d and July 12th; but, it does not appear, that the disease was communicated by infection from any of the cases they mention; nor was any alarm excited till after that period.

Many of the inhabitants suspected, that, in certain places, the poison might remain during the winter, in the houses, beds and apparel of those who died with, or who had, the fever the preceding year, and that the heat of the sun might again bring it into action this summer, perhaps from a suspicion, founded upon a reference to the transient recurrence of a few cases of the yellow fever, in the fall which succeeded 1793. Upon which account, it was natural to expect, that the inhabitants would be upon their guard, and use every means in their power to prevent the return of so dreadful a calamity; and, if it should be found impossible to prevent it, that they would, upon its first appearance, sound the alarm.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, having found, by experience, that the existing "laws, for preventing the importation of infectious or contagious diseases into the port of Philadelphia, and the Health-Office system thereby established, were defective and inadequate," in April, 1798, passed "an Act to alter and amend the same, and to extend the powers of the Board of Health." Agreeable to the tenor of this law, a Board of Health was instituted. They entered upon the important and arduous duties of their office in the beginning of May last; and, although they were convinced that the new one was still defective, and inadequate to the purposes contemplated by its framers, they

were determined to make up for its deficiency, if possible, by their own vigilance.

On the 1st of May, the following extract from An act to alter and amend the health laws of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th of April, was published by order of the Board of Health, viz. "Sec. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every house-keeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within one mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders, arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November, in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall, within twenty-four hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house, and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the Office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of infection; and if any house-keeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this commonwealth, upon indictment or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case."

The 5th section of the same law enacted, "That all vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, from any port in the Mediterranean, or waters connected therewith to the eastward of the Straits of Gibraltar, or from the coast of Africa without the Straits, other than the Cape of Good Hope, and from the main land of North or South-America, or the West-India Islands, between the latitude of the river St. Mary in Georgia, and the beginning of the latitude of thirty degrees south of the equator, shall be subjected to ride quarantine before the Marine Hospital on State-Island (about five miles below the city)

for a term not exceeding ten, nor more than twenty days." In consequence of which, it was the uniform practice of the Board of Managers to subject all unsuspected vessels to a quarantine of ten days only.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 28th of the same month, it was represented that the health laws had been frequently violated and evaded, by persons landing from vessels under quarantine, and that the resident physician and other officers of the institution, had been obstructed and grossly insulted in the legal exercise of their duties, in open and avowed contempt of the laws, and to the great danger of the health of the city. The board, therefore, "resolved, " That the resident physician, or health-officer of the marine hospital, inform all persons under quarantine, that the 2d Section of the act to alter and amend the health laws, passed April 4th, 1798, will be strictly enforced, and that no person under quarantine be permitted to land, except in case of imminent distress, or absolute necessity, agreeably to the said Section." This resolution, together with the section alluded to, was published for the benefit of all concerned. The following is a copy, viz.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every ship or vessel, coming from any foreign port or place, bound to the port of Philadelphia, between the last day of April and the first day of December, in every year, shall come to anchor in the river Delaware, as near to the Marine Hospital as her draft of water and the state of the tide and weather will reasonably admit, before any part of the cargo or baggage be landed, or any person who came in such ship or vessel, shall leave her; and shall submit to the examinations, and obtain the certificate hereafter specified: And if any master, commander, or pilot, shall leave his station before the said hospital, or if any master or commander shall permit or suffer any part of the cargo or baggage, or any person or persons arriving in such ship or vessel, from any port beyond the limits of the United States, to be landed on either shore of Delaware Bay or river, before such examination be duly had, and certificate obtained, the person or persons so permitting, and the person or persons so landing, except in case of imminent distress, or absolute necessity, being thereof convicted upon indictment, under this act, by verdict, confession, or standing mute, in any court having criminal jurisdiction within this commonwealth, shall be sentenced to, and suffer confinement in the gaol of the county

of Philadelphia, for any space not less than one, nor more than three years."

The board, likewise, directed the Health-Officer residing at the Marine Hospital, to visit every vessel, riding quarantine, at least once every twenty-four hours, at irregular times, to call the roll of the crew and passengers, and to satisfy himself that they were all on board; and, if any others should be found on board, to subject them to remain until the termination of the period of the vessel's quarantine. But, notwithstanding these precautions, on the 12th of June, the Board received information that two persons had been on board one of the vessel's then under quarantine; which persons were accordingly prosecuted. The law was also evaded by a mode still more dangerous to the health of the city and its neighbourhood: both persons and goods were landed in the state of Delaware, previous to the vessel's reaching State-Island; which persons, together with their goods, proceeded to the city. Information of this nature was communicated to the Board on the 16th of July; and, on the same day, representations of another nature, drew, from the Health-Office, the following advertisement: "Whereas, representations have been made to the Managers of the Marine and City-Hospitals, that frequent communication is had between citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and persons on board of vessels under quarantine, by means of boats going along side, to the great danger of the health of the city: Therefore, resolved, that every vessel with which such communication has been permitted, shall perform an additional quarantine of five days."

There is great reason for supposing that communications between the city and the vessels under quarantine were carried on to a very great extent. It is said, that persons from these vessels frequently came to the city in the night, and returned again next morning. We are more particular in mentioning these circumstances; for, it is possible that some of the earlier cases of the fever were thus introduced.

About the end of June, a very great influx of foreigners from the West-Indies took place, which created the alarm of government, from a representation, that their views were hostile to the peace of our country; but this proved to be premature. It was caused by the evacuation of Port-au-Prince by the British troops. Eight vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia on the 5th of July, from the ports of Cape-Nichola-Mole, Jeremie and Port-au-Prince, bringing two

hundred and twenty-seven passengers, and one hundred and sixteen seamen. The sudden death of the Marquis de Rouvray, shortly after his arrival in one of these vessels, gave ground for suspicion, that the seeds of the disease might have been thus early imported.

The period of quarantine, prescribed by law, was generally supposed to be insufficient. The Board of Health, in order to obviate bad consequences from this defect, on the 2d July, procured six of Wynkoop's ventilators; the use of which had been strenuously recommended, in 1797, to the governor and legislature of Pennsylvania, by the Academy of Medicine, as being admirably adapted for expelling the foul air from the holds of vessels, and preserving the cargo and timbers from putrefaction. These ventilators, the Board directed the resident physician to use in all vessels that he suspected might require them.

While the Board of Health were thus employing every means, which they could devise, to prevent a return of the fever by importation, the select and common councils, and many other citizens, were equally vigilant, both by private example and public authority, to guard against its domestic generation. The streets and alleys were kept clean; the police-officers were enjoined to be vigilant in their duty, and the inhabitants cheerfully gave them aid. The following paragraphs, from the newspapers, will convey a more perfect idea how far these precautions were respected, viz.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The present very warm weather, naturally reminds many citizens of the watering carts, which are deposited in the large wooden-building at the corner of Walnut and Sixth-streets.

"There can be no season of the year in which they might be used to greater advantage; and it is the earnest wish, I believe, of all Philadelphia, that they were immediately applied to the purposes for which they were made. As to difficulties, expense, &c. surely these are no objects in a city, which has too often experienced the fatal effects of dry, heated air.

"As the great danger is from a collection of dirt, and consequent putrefaction in our gutters, I would further propose, that the persons appointed to clean the streets, instead of sweeping off the loose, dry dirt, which had much better be left where it is, should be employed in pumping the water

into the gutters, and giving them, at least, a daily cleansing. Besides the public pumps, there are a great number of private ones, whose owners would be glad to have them used in this manner, not only for the general good, but for their own sakes; as it is well known nothing contributes more to mending the water, than frequent pumping.

“ July 2. *Philadelphia* A CITIZEN.”

“ *Advice to the inhabitants of Philadelphia and other cities in the United States.*

“ The summer season is the season of fevers, and of those inflammatory diseases which attack man. It is principally large cities that are subject to these misfortunes.

“ The effervescence of the bile is one of the most common causes of those diseases in the warm weather. I think it will be rendering humanity service to point out some means of preservation against the destroying pestilence.

“ One of the general causes of epidemical diseases, is the noxious quality of air, which becomes vitiated by a variety of circumstances to which the magistrates should pay the closest attention :

“ 1. The streets often strewed, for days together, with the putrefying carcases of dead animals, should be cleansed.— These streets should be daily watered, and the gutters swept.

“ 2. A watchful superintendance should take place over several kinds of manufacturies, particularly breweries, sugar-houses, and others liable to have heaps of fermenting materials.

“ 3. A severe penalty should be inflicted on keeping putrid substances in the city.

“ I will mention an instance : A few days ago, several barrels of putrid beef were buried a very few inches under ground, and on the outskirts of the city. Putrid substances should be thrown into the river, at a considerable distance below the city.

“ It would also be very adviseable to bury the dead, at least during the hot weather, at a distance from the city, and a considerable depth.

“ A stop put to the abuses I have been speaking of, would certainly contribute to the preservation of the cities of the United States from that dreadful disease, known by the name of the yellow fever.

“ As a preservation for individuals, I would recommend the use of acids and vomits to those who have the stomach

loaded with bile. The difuse of animal food, and of spirituous liquors, a vegetable and plain diet; in a word, whatever can cool down the heat of the blood and the effervescence of the bile, are recommended.

“ July 5. *Journal de la Ville de Paris*. AN EUROPEAN.”

In the Select and Common Councils, July 19, 1798 :

“ Resolved, That the city commissioners be enjoined and required forthwith to employ a sufficient number of suitable persons, and to cause them, at least three times in every week, during the present and the two succeeding months, to cleanse and wash the gutters of the streets, lanes and alleys, within the paved parts of the city; and that they be strictly enjoined to a most vigilant and scrupulous attention in keeping the streets, lanes, alleys and gutters of the city constantly free and clear of all noxious matter and filth of every kind.”

From Porcupine's Gazette.

“ It gave me pleasure in observing in this morning's paper that the Select and Common Councils had enjoined and required the city commissioners to have the streets, lanes, alleys and gutters kept free and clear of all noxious matter and filth; but I am sorry they did not see the necessity of paying some attention to the different docks, and having them cleaned and kept so; as I am of opinion there is as much danger to be apprehended to the health of the city from the putrid filth and noxious matter that lays, for several hours in the day, exposed to the sun, in many of the docks, and particularly at Market-street, as from any other source. If the commissioners were to give themselves the trouble of examining the docks at low water, I am persuaded they would see the necessity of having them cleared, without a request from the councils to do what is their duty, as I am informed the power already lays with them.”

“ August 1st, 1798. *Journal de la Ville de Paris*. A CITIZEN.”

In consequence of the extraordinary vigilance of the city commissioners, in junction with the inhabitants, the streets, lanes and alleys, within the city, were never known, in any former period, to be kept cleaner, or in better order. The board of health, the resident and consulting physicians of the port, and the other physicians of the city, were equally watchful and vigilant in their departments.

On the 2d July, Drs. Wistar and Duffield communicated to the board of health, the death of Mr. Mark Miller (one of the eight cases formerly mentioned,) with the yellow fever, at the house of Mr. Mark Reeve, merchant, Callowhill-street, between Front and Second-streets; whereupon, the board ordered the house in which he died to be cleansed and white-washed; his bedding and apparel to be taken to the city-hospital, and buried, for purification; and that Mr. Reeve's family, and those who attended Mr. Miller, be recommended to remove from the city. All this was punctually complied with, and no person was afterwards known to have taken the fever from Mr. Miller. There was not a doubt, among the physicians, respecting the nature of the disease of which Mr. Miller died. Drs. Hodge and Wistar, who attended him, declared it to have been a true case of yellow fever: the black vomit, one of its most sure and violent characteristics, appeared previous to death. This being one of the earliest cases which created alarm, or apprehension in the city, this summer, we shall be particular to ascertain the precise circumstances of the case. Dr. Currie, in his *Memoirs of the Yellow Fever of 1798*, states the particulars thus: "June 27th, cool, thermometer only 76° at two P. M. Mark Miller died to-day under the care of Drs. Wistar and Hodge, with symptoms of the yellow fever, at Mrs. Reeves's, in Callowhill-street. He had been much fatigued and debilitated, from loading a vessel at Almond-street wharf, a mile from his lodgings, in the heat of the day, to which he had walked daily for sometime. He had, also, according to the account of Mrs. Reeves, slept on the bed in which her son had died of the fever the preceding autumn." By comparing Dr. Currie's statement with our narration, it will appear evident, that he has been misinformed respecting some of the particulars of this case. Mr. Reeve informs us, that last fall, after the fever had so far subsided, that the citizens were returning to the city, a boy in his employ was taken ill with what was supposed to be the yellow fever. He had a mild attack, and recovered. During his illness, a thick bed-quilt was constantly kept between the bed-linen and the bed, and that, after his recovery, the bed was, according to advice of the physician, laid in an open field amongst the grass, and there suffered to remain for a week or ten days exposed to the cold air and white frost. The bed was afterwards brought home, and, from that period, was in constant use in

the family. Mr. Miller slept upon it for many months previous to his death. On the night of June 5th, Mr. Miller sat up to watch the corpse of Benjamin Jones, taylor, in Fromberger's court. Mr. Jones had been but six or seven weeks resident in Philadelphia. About seven or eight months previous, he had been bit by a dog supposed to be mad. He was delirious and attempted to bite his attendants. These circumstances produced suspicion that he had the hydrophobia; but his physician, Dr. Physick, who opened his body after death, asserted it to be the yellow fever. Mr. Miller was taken sick on the night of June 20, some days previous to which, he had fatigued himself in shipping some goods at Almond-street wharf, upwards of a mile from his lodgings; to which he walked daily. Whether he caught the infection from Benjamin Jones, whose body had been opened, or from any remaining contagion in the bed, or any other local cause, it will be difficult to determine; the probability is, that he had imbibed the infection from one or the other of these first-mentioned causes, and that it was excited into action by over-fatiguing himself in the heat of the day.

It is said that two other persons, who were taken sick after they went to the country, suppose that they caught the infection from the above-mentioned Mr. Jones. They were attended in the country by Dr. Isaac Huddleston, of Norristown. They, however, recovered.

On the evening of the 8th July, the armed ship Deborah, captain Edward Yard, arrived at the fort from Jeremie. By the following answers to the official questions, prescribed by law, it appears that she buried eight persons during her stay there and passage home, and that the harbour of Jeremie was sickly.

Q. 1. What is the name of this vessel?

A. Ship Deborah.

Q. 2. What is the name of the captain?

A. Edward Yard.

Q. 3. Where does your vessel belong to?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. 4. How many men belong to this vessel?

A. Thirty-seven.

Q. 5. How many passengers have you brought with you? Are they now all on board? And if not, where were they landed?

A. Fifty-eight, on board, landed none.

Q. 6. When did the vessel enter on her voyage?

A. February 7th.

Q. 7. At what port have you taken in the cargo, which you have now on board? And when did you sail from the same?

A. Port-au-Prince and Jeremie; left Jeremie 24th of June.

Q. 8. What does your present cargo consist of?

A. Sugar, coffee and cocoa.

Q. 9. What ports or places have you touched at since you have taken your last cargo? And when did you leave them?

A. None.

Q. 10. Have you touched at any sickly ports, places or islands, during your voyage?

A. None.

Q. 11. How were the inhabitants and the people belonging to the shipping of the port you have left or touched at, during your voyage? Were they healthy, or not?

A. Healthy on shore, but sickly in the harbour.

Q. 12. Have you brought with you all the crew, which you have taken out? If not, what has become of them?

A. Brought all the crew back but 13, Eight left me.

Q. 13. Have you lost any persons by diseases during your voyage? If so, when, in what place, and what was his or their complaint?

A. Lost 5 with the dysentery: the first at Jeremie and the last 24th June, seamen and three passengers.

Q. 14. Have you any wearing apparel or bedding belonging to deceased persons on board?

A. Part of the wearing apparel of the above-mentioned 5 persons, the rest was sunk at sea.

Q. 15. What vessels have you met at sea, during your last passage? What port were they from? Have you sent your boat on board of them, or did they send their boats on board of your vessel? Had they any sick on board?

A. Boarded the sloop Friendship: all well.

Q. 16. Yourself, your people and passengers, are they all now in good health?

A. All well on board, but one Negro woman, with a fever and lax.

EDWARD YARD.

July 8th, 1798, 6 o'clock, P. M.

SWORN.

James Hall, Residt. Phyn. Port.

Two ventilators were used on board the ship Deborah for 8 days.

JAMES HALL.

Mr. William Allen, Health-Officers? }

No. 32, Walnut-street. }

While the ship Deborah rode quarantine, the following sick persons were landed from her at the Marine Hospital, viz.

A French black girl, admitted July 8th, died July 14.
 John Lincoln, a seaman, admitted July 9th, died Aug. 2.
 Robert Stone, do. admitted July 9th, discharged July 12.
 Wm. Wallworth, do. admitted July 10th, do. July 19.
 Jonathan Farnham, do. admitted July 11, do. July 20.
 Robert Price, do. admitted July 11th, do. July 12.

On the 16th of July, the Board of Health directed the resident and consulting physicians, to examine the ship Deborah, and report to them their opinion respecting her condition previous to the expiration of her quarantine, and to cause the bedding and apparel of those who had died, to be landed at the marine hospital for purification; accordingly, on the 17th of the same month, Dr. Samuel Duffield, the consulting physician, and Dr. James Hall, the resident physician, reported, that they had visited and carefully examined the state of the ship Deborah, captain Yard, from Jeremie; and had found the same remarkably clean, and the people on board, in perfect health: Captain Yard informed them, that he lost three of his people in Hispaniola, and two on his passage home; the last on the 24th of June, besides three passengers; one was a lady just from Europe: she died on the 2d of July, of a fever, which terminated in constant purging, but without vomiting, or any uncommon yellowness of the skin. A white child died on the 26th of June, and a Negro child died on the 7th of July. The latter supposed to be occasioned by a wound which it had received on the head, by running against one of the pikes. That the captain was of opinion, that all his people who died, brought on their diseases by intemperance, and by exposing themselves, when in that state, to the rain and night air. That he further declared to them, that none of the people who died, either of his crew or the passengers, had any thing like black vomiting, extraordinary yellowness of the skin, or, as far as he was able to judge, with any of the striking symptoms of the yellow fever; and that their diseases were not communicated to any other persons from any of those that died. That upon considering the report of captain Yard, and comparing it with the present very healthy appearance of the people on board, none of whom appeared to them to have been affected by the diseases of those who died, and the number of persons now on board (ninety-five) they were of opinion, that

the diseases of which the before-mentioned persons died, were not of a contagious nature : That they were more confirmed in this opinion, from the state of the four persons belonging to that ship, who were then in the marine hospital, none of whom exhibited any symptoms whatever of a contagious or malignant nature : That they were also of opinion, that the ship was now in a perfect and wholesome state ; that the people were free from every appearance of contagion : that the bedding and cloathing of all the persons who died in the vessel, had either been thrown overboard, or landed at the hospital.

In consequence of this report, the Deborah was permitted to proceed to the city ; where she arrived on the 18th of July, and discharged her cargo near Race-street wharf.

Many circumstances have occurred to excite strong suspicion that the contagion was imported in the ship Deborah. In consequence of which, we have endeavoured, as far as is in our power, to acquire a just knowledge of the most important facts relative thereto ; and to state them with all possible precision, that the public may be the better enabled to form a correct judgment upon this important question.

The Deborah sailed from Philadelphia in February, 1798, for Cape Nichola-Mole ; where she arrived in March ; in April she sailed from thence to Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince to Jeremie, and from thence back to Philadelphia.

These places, which are in the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, had long been garrisoned by British troops. In consequence of which, they were more peculiarly adapted to the generation of pestilential diseases.

Dr. Currie was informed by Mr. Lewis, the mate, that previous to the Deborah's taking in her cargo, at Jeremie, she was employed as a transport in the British service. That the yellow fever prevailed in those places to which the Deborah went is ascertained by captain Yard's answer to the official question, No. 11. He also acknowledged " in conversation " with a gentleman shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, " that while he lay at Jeremie, a very mortal disease was prevalent there, which the natives called the *Maladie de Siam* " (a name by which the yellow fever is known in many parts " of the West-Indies, particularly the French Islands) of " which the captain and the chief part of the crew of an " English ship, from Liverpool, died."*

* Currie's Memoirs, p. 132.

The prevalence of the yellow fever in St. Domingo, at that period, is further confirmed by the following letter to Dr. Griffiths, from Dr. Edward Stevens, who was there shortly after; and who is well acquainted with the disease, viz.

“ Sir,

“ During my residence at Santo-Domingo and the Cape, I received frequent information that the yellow fever prevailed in almost all the sea-port towns in the French part of Hispaniola, particularly at Cape Nichola-Mole. It raged so violently at this latter place, and the mortality was so great, that it obliged the British to abandon the post sooner than they intended. About the same time this disease made its appearance in the harbour of St. Thomas, and was so destructive to foreigners, that it obtained the name of *the plague* from all those who spoke of it. At Santo Domingo I saw several cases of it, during the months of August and September. These were entirely confined to American seamen, while the native inhabitants of the city were altogether exempt from it. The privateers which frequented this port lost also several of their crew by this fever, while they remained at anchor.

“ I mentioned to you that a similar disease had broke out on board of the schooner Swift, at Porto-Rico. The following are the facts respecting that vessel, viz. On the 11th of last March, she sailed from the Delaware, and, after touching at Tortola and St. Thomas, arrived at the city of Santo Domingo on the 13th of April, where she continued until the 26th of June, when, she went to the Cape, and returned again on the 1st of August, without touching at any other port. She remained at Santo Domingo until the 28th of October, and then sailed for Porto-Rico, where she arrived on the 5th of November. She anchored at the entrance of the harbour, at a considerable distance from any other vessel. A short time before she left the city of Santo Domingo, she took on board, from a French privateer that had been dismantled, a quantity of rigging, sails, guns and ammunition. From the time that she left Philadelphia until her arrival at Porto-Rico, the crew were healthy, except two of the sailors, who were affected with venereal complaints. The second day after she anchored at this latter port, the mate and one of the sailors began to complain; and the greatest part of the crew, together with the captain, were successively attacked. The two first died after a short illness, and one

of the others during her passage to America. The captain escaped, in consequence of being brought on shore and carefully attended, at the commencement of the disorder. When she arrived at Porto-Rico, and during her stay there, both the harbour and city were remarkably healthy, and her crew had little or no communication with either the shore or the shipping. These are all the facts which have come to my knowledge respecting the existence of this disease in the West-Indies, during the last summer and fall.

EDWARD STEPHENS.

Walnut-street, December 26, 1798."

Deposition of Mr. John Boden, carpenter of the ship Deborah :
State of New-Jersey, city of Burlington, ff.

On the 27th August, 1798, before Joseph Bloomfield, mayor of the city of Burlington, appeared John Boden, of said city, ship-carpenter and free-holder in the same; and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 1st Dec. 1797, this deponent shipped himself as carpenter on board the Deborah, Edward Yard, commander: that said ship sailed from Philadelphia in February last, for Cape Nicholas-Mole, and arrived at said Cape about the middle of March; from whence the said ship, in April last, went to Port-au-Prince; while at Port-au-Prince, Henry Philips, one of the sailors of said ship, was taken very ill with what is called the yellow fever: that, during his illness, the said Henry Philips told this deponent (and often times since) that he had taken the yellow fever, in attendance upon a man of his acquaintance, who had the yellow fever, and died on board an English brig at Port-au-Prince, while the said Philips was on board said brig, and with his said acquaintance. This deponent further saith, that said Henry Philips has a wife in Philadelphia; but is now on a voyage to Europe. That this deponent assisted in nursing said Philips, while in the yellow fever, as aforesaid, at Port-au-Prince, until this deponent was seized (on the voyage of the Deborah to Jeremie) with the same yellow fever, which this deponent believes he caught of Philips: That, while at Jeremie, several of the crew of the Deborah had the yellow fever; that Esdell, Ross and several others of the crew died: That in June the Deborah left Jeremie; that on her passage to Philadelphia, Miller, the boatswain, Brown, Smith and one other sailor, with three passengers, died, as was generally believed, of the same

fever : That while said ship was under quarantine at Fort-Mifflin, no person of her crew died, to this deponent's knowledge ; nor was any person permitted to go on board, or on shore, to this deponent's knowledge, while riding quarantine, except the Health-Officers and bargemen of the yawl, which brought said Health-Officers on board : That while the said ship was discharging her cargo, at Smith's wharf, in Philadelphia, George Streton, ship-carpenter, visited this deponent, and was about half an hour on board said ship : That said George Streton has lately lost a son, as this deponent has been informed, of the present prevailing sickness in Philadelphia : That the said George Streton has removed from Philadelphia with his family, and now resides in the Falls' township, in Bucks county ; and further this deponent saith not.

JOHN BODEN.

Sworn, as aforesaid, before

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Mayor of Burlington.

The Deborah remained ten days at Smith's wharf, near Race-street, discharging her cargo ; and, on the 25th of July, she was removed to Mr. Eyre's wharf, in Kensington, to be repaired. It was currently reported, and is generally believed, that Alexander Philips, late of Water-street, taylor, with some other persons, from pecuniary motives, went down in a boat, while the Deborah was riding quarantine, and brought one or two sick persons from her to Philips's house*. But, after a candid and judicial enquiry, we are of opinion, that the assertion is unfounded, as will appear by the following documents, viz.

Declaration of Thomas Town, as published by the College of Physicians.

" Mr. Thomas Town, citizen of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, related to Dr. Wistar, that on the 1st of August, 1798, he saw Alexander Philips, late of Water-street, taylor, in Second-street, and inquired of him, whether it was true (as reported) that he had brought up privately some sick men from the ship Deborah, soon after her arrival in the river, and had received ten dollars for so doing ; and, that Philips replied, that he had brought up two or three in one or two boats. Mr. Town believes he said that he had

* Currie's Memoirs of the Yellow Fever, page 130 and 132.

gone down as low as Marcus Hook. Philips said he had taken some of them to his own house, and that one was dead. He added, that he was sorry it had been done; that he was sick himself, but hoped his complaint would turn out a cold.

“ He stated that he had done it as an act of friendship, in return for favours received.

“ On the Sunday morning following, Mr. Town was invited to Philips’s funeral.

“ THOS. TOWN,

“ CASPER WISTAR, Jun.

“ Nov. 16th, 1798.”

The following paper was given to Doctor William Currie, by Mr. John Purdon, and published by the College of Physicians.

“ Mr. Purdon says, that, on the afternoon of the 1st or 2d day of August, being at the house of Mr. Alexander Philips, in Water-street, he was informed, in the course of conversation, by Mr. Philips, that he himself had gone down to a ship at the fort, and brought from thence one of his old lodgers, then sick, to his own house in Water-street. Mr. Purdon observed to him, with horror and astonishment, that he had acted very wrong, and immediately departed from his house. Mr. Philips, on that day, was apparently in perfect health; on the Saturday night following he was a corpse. Mr. Purdon was not informed by Mr. Philips from what ship he had conveyed the sick man, but by Mr. Isaac Milnor, a few weeks after, that it was from the ship Deborah, and on the ninth night of her quarantine.”

A letter from Mr. Edward Yard, late master of the ship Deborah, to a member of the Academy of Medicine, published by the Academy.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1799.

SIR,

“ In answer to your request, I can assure you, that no person, sick or well, were landed from the ship Deborah, on her passage to this port, until her arrival off the marine hospital, when those who were indisposed were taken on shore by the resident physician.

“ I arrived in the bay of the Delaware on the 7th of July, in the afternoon; and anchored near the buoy of the brown. I got under way from that place at four o’clock, on the

morning of the 8th, with a fine breeze at S. S. E. and did not anchor in the Delaware until half past five o'clock, P. M. of the same day, nearly a-breast of the marine hospital. No boat was along side of the ship, nor did any boys come on board during that time; nor did any boys or men ever come inside my ship during my quarantine, or since that time.

I am, Sir, &c.

EDWARD YARD."

Deposition of Abraham Snell, published by the Academy of Medicine, viz.

Philadelphiâ, ff.

Personally before me, John Jennings, one of the aldermen of the said city, appeared Abraham Snell; who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on or about the 10th day of July last, he went down the river in a boat, in the company of the late Alexander Philips, with a view of taking some articles to John Linkin, on board the ship Deborah, then performing quarantine: when arrived within hailing distance, we were informed that Linkin had been taken on shore to the marine hospital. That neither he nor Mr. Philips went on board the ship; nor did they bring up any persons out of her. Further, that he boarded with Mr. Philips from the 8th to the 18th of July, during which time he knew of no sick persons having been brought to the house.

ABRAHAM SNELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
the 27th day of Dec. 1798. }

JOHN JENNINGS, ALDERMAN.

Deposition of Jane M^cFarlin.

Jane M^cFarlin, being sworn as aforesaid, doth depose and say, that she lived with A. Philips, from 8th November, 1797, to 5th August, 1798, and knew of no sick persons being brought into the house, during that time.

her

JANE X M^cFARLIN.

mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
the 27th day of Dec. 1798. }

JOHN JENNINGS, ALDERMAN.

Deposition of Mary Philips.

Mary Philips, widow of the late Alexander, being also sworn, doth depose and say, that no sick persons were brought into her house by her husband, or any other person, during the last summer. Farther, that no person from the Deborah boarded in her house, except Jonathan Farthingham, who had been sick and discharged (cured) from the Marine Hospital, after the ship arrived in the city.

MARY PHILIPS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
the 27th day of Dec. 1798. }

JOHN. JENNINGS, ALDERMAN.

Extract from Dr. Currie's defence of the opinions of the College of Physicians.

“To weaken, and, as far as in their power, to invalidate the opinion of the College respecting the origin of the disease in Philadelphia last year, the Academy have brought forward the testimony of several persons in some degree interested in disguising, or at least withholding some part of the truth. These go to prove that the declaration of Alexander Philips, who told Messrs. Towne and Purdon, severally, and at different times, that he had brought sick persons to his house, was false. Mr. Purdon had called on Philips to request payment of an account he owed him—Philips assured him that he would pay him in a few days, as he had been down the river and brought up an old lodger, whom he had occasion for as a witness, but that he was then sick.”

“That Philips had a man, belonging to the Deborah, sick in his house, at the time he was sick himself, is certain from the testimony of Dr. Griffiths, who prescribed for him.”

There was no instance of the fever being in Kensington until the Deborah went there, nor was it in any case known to be contagious before her arrival. The people belonging to her, labourers who assisted to unload her, carpenters who repaired her, and others who visited her, were the first who were attacked with the disease; indeed, a very considerable proportion of the first cases have been traced to this vessel. [*See the recapitulation at the end of this chapter.*]

It is probable that the contagion was imported from the West-Indies in other vessels besides the Deborah. On the 21st of July, the schooner Aurora, with eleven passengers,

and fourteen seamen, and the Ariel, with twenty-two passengers, and twelve seamen, arrived at the fort from Cape-Nichola-Mole. *Two* passengers died on board the Aurora, during her passage. She was boarded in the bay of Delaware, on the 16th of July, by James Nagglee, pilot. Then it rained. He got wet, and in that state, he slept upon the deck. He also slept upon the deck on the 19th, exposed to the sun; and on the 22d, he complained of pains in his legs and feet. He was taken to the Marine Hospital, on State-Island, on the 23d, and *died* (July 28th)—the *fifth* day after his admission. Previous to his death, he became delirious, vomited blood, and bled at the nose.

The mate of the Aurora also died at the Marine Hospital. When he was admitted, he had a swelling in his groin, accompanied with sores in sundry other parts of his body—particularly his head; but, upon examination, he denied that it was *lues venerea*. When landed, he walked up to the hospital, and did not appear to have a high fever; but, the day after, he was suddenly taken with a convulsion fit, and died delirious on the *sixth* day after his admission.

The Ariel was boarded by James Roland, pilot, on the 16th of July; he slept in the mate's berth, and was not exposed to the bad weather. He was a very temperate, sober man. On the 25th, he complained of a severe pain in the head, and was sent to the Marine Hospital on the 26th. When admitted, he had a slow fever, and complained of great weakness. He died on the *third* day after his admission. Previous to death, he was affected with the hickup, oppression of the breast, and heavy breathing. He bled once at the mouth, and his skin was yellow.

These circumstances induced the Board of Health, to prolong the quarantine of the Aurora and Ariel to twenty days; during which, they were well cleansed, washed with vinegar, white-washed, and had two of Wynkoop's ventilators working on board. They came to the city on the 10th of August.

On the 19th of July, the brig Mary arrived at the fort from Kingston, Jamaica, with six passengers and twenty-two seamen. After ten days quarantine, she came up to the city, (July 29) and began to discharge her cargo, consisting of coffee and cocoa, at Ross and Simpson's wharf, below Walnut-street. Part of the cargo was much damaged, and in a putrid state. Several sudden deaths occurred about this time in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were alarmed.

In consequence, information was lodged at the health-office, purporting that the coffee and cocoa, landed from said brig, and stored at Ross and Simpson's, was in a putrid state, and extremely offensive. Likewise, that a store in the same block of buildings, belonging to Mr. Dawson, contained a quantity of hides, in a putrid and offensive condition. That Mr. Dawson had died that morning of a fever, which had excited great alarm in that neighbourhood, and that his daughter was ill of the same fever. In consequence of this report, the mayor, by request of the board, caused all the coffee to be returned on board the brig; and ordered, that she should be removed from the wharf opposite to the Wind-Mill island; from whence she was, together with all the hands who worked on board, removed to State-island, where the articles were landed for purification, and the vessel carefully cleansed.

The Academy of Medicine, in their communication to the Board of Health, of the 8th of August, say, that they *derive* the rapid progress of the fever, during the first week of August, to the foul air of several ships lately arrived in the port, and from the damaged coffee of the above vessel. But, as the disease had made some progress before the arrival of the brig Mary, it could not, therefore, have proceeded from her alone.

The consulting physician, on the 25th of July, intimated to the Board of Health, that two strangers, who had arrived at a tavern in Front-street, were lying sick; and, on the 30th of the same month, Christopher Holmes, from Penn-street, was sent to the Marine hospital; that the house was ordered to be cleansed, and the bedding and apparel removed to the City Hospital for purification. The same day, a report was made to the board, by Mr. James Yard and Dr. Samuel Duffield, stating, that George Ralston, who had laboured on board the Deborah, died that day, after a short illness. A letter from Dr. Hall, the same day, mentioned the death of a person, who was taken to the Marine Hospital from the ship Nestor.

The number of deaths and new cases of the fever, which daily increased from the 28th of July to the 6th of August, alarmed the citizens, and became a general topic of conversation. The college of Physicians met on the sixth of August: at which time about 26 cases of the fever were known to exist in the city. After conferring together, they unanimously agreed to the following resolutions; which were immediately communicated to the Board of Health:

“Resolved, That the College inform the Board of Health, that a malignant contagious fever has made its appearance in Water-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, and in the vicinity thereof: and

“That the College recommend to the Board of Health to procure the removal of all the families that are situated between Walnut and Spruce-streets, and the east side of Front street and the river; and to have all the shipping, lying between Walnut and Spruce-streets removed to a proper distance from the city.”

In consequence of this communication from the College, the Board of Health met, and on the 7th, they published the following recommendation, viz.

“*Health-Office, 7th August, 1798.*

“Whereas, the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals of the port and city of Philadelphia, having received information from the College of Physicians, “that a malignant contagious fever has made its appearance in Water-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, and in the vicinity thereof;”—and the reports of Dr. Samuel Duffield and Dr. Parke, appointed particularly to examine that part of the city, specifying the particular cases found therein—Therefore, resolved, that in order to prevent, as much as possible, all communication with that part of the city, that the health-officer cause the vessels now lying at the wharves between Tun-alley and Jesse and Robert Waln’s wharf, including the said wharf, to be removed, and that no vessel of any description whatever be suffered to come to the said wharves until the further order of the board.

“The board also earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of that part of the city, included between Walnut and Spruce-streets, and the east side of Front-street and the river, and also those immediately in the vicinity thereof, to remove without the bounds of the city and Liberties as speedily as possible.

“By order of the Board of Managers,

“WILLIAM JONES, President.

“ATTEST,

“TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.”

The vessels were accordingly removed from the wharves above specified. But, instead of being “removed to a proper distance from the city,” as recommended by the College, they were distributed to the other wharves. Most of them

were sent to the upper parts of the city. The brig *Mary*, who brought the damaged coffee, &c. was the only vessel which was removed from the city. Perhaps from this cause it was, that the disease, soon afterwards, so rapidly spread, and produced such a general depopulation. Another circumstance which may have aided its spreading, ought not to pass unnoticed : a quantity of the damaged coffee, before mentioned, was scattered on the wharf, which the itinerant poor unfortunately gathered up ; and thus, probably, carried home the instrument of their destruction !

The removal of the inhabitants, from the city, was earnestly recommended in the daily papers ; nor was any time lost in communicating the cause for alarm. The following communication, recommending provision for the removal of the poor, is extracted from *Porcupine's Gazette*, of August 7th, viz.

“ The yellow fever is in this city. It is now come out, that it made its appearance about a week ago. Several persons are dead with it, and, according to all the accounts I have heard, it spreads with greater rapidity than it did last year.

“ A number of stories, with regard to its origin, are, as usual, on foot ; but, I believe, the best way would be to lay aside all vain disputes on this subject, and prepare, as quick as possible, to make provision for removing those who have not the means of removing themselves, to situations more healthy.”

The *Philadelphia Gazette*, on the same day, contained the following

“ *Communication*——An immediate attention to the advice of the board of health, in evacuating the infected quarter is, perhaps, the only measure by which our unfortunate city can be rescued from increasing affliction. Individual interest should yield to a temporary sacrifice, in order to avert the public calamity. It is a duty every citizen owes to the community, as well as to himself, to be vigilant in removing the objects, and thereby impeding the progress of contagion.

“ To those who necessarily remain in the city, it is almost superfluous to intimate the necessity of avoiding those parts where the contagion prevails. A sentiment of self-preservation, if not of duty to society, will be a sufficient restraint.—Under the favor of heaven, and our own precaution, we may then hope to be soon restored to health, prosperity, and happiness.”

The Academy of Medicine met on the 8th of August, to communicate their sentiments to the Board of Health: they presented the following document, which was published for the information of the public, viz.

“ THE Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, having taken into consideration the existence of a malignant bilious fever in this city, have conceived it to be their duty to lay before the managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, the following facts respecting its origin, and the means of checking its progress.

“ We have, upon inquiry, discovered that a case of this fever existed in the city on the 6th of June, and that several cases of it existed in July, in parts of the city remote from the river, and wholly unconnected with each other. They appeared to originate from the putrid exhalations of alleys and gutters, and docks, and from the stagnating water in the neighbourhood of the city. We derive the late rapid increase of the fever from the foul air of several ships lately arrived in the port, and from some damaged coffee which arrived in a brig from Jamaica on the 29th of July. In the course of our inquiries into the origin of the fever, we did not meet with a single fact that could support the opinion of contagion being imported in the bodies or clothes of sick people in the ships or vessels which lie between Walnut and Spruce streets, where the disease has prevailed most. Many respectable modern authorities assert that the yellow fever is *not contagious* in the West-Indies, and repeated observations satisfy us, that it is rarely so during the *warm weather* in the United States. None of the cases we have as yet seen, have propagated it, and we conceive it to be an error as absurd, in its nature, as it has been fatal in its operation upon the city of Philadelphia, that the contagion of a disease should adhere to the timber of a ship after a sea voyage, and should spread from the timber of the ship without contact through an extensive neighbourhood, and cease to communicate itself afterwards by long and close connection of the sick with their families and attendants. We lament that this fact, together with many others upon the nature and origin of the yellow fever, which were stated in our letter to the Governor, on the 1st of December, 1797, and by him laid before the legislature of the state, have been treated with total neglect in the present health law: the distress we felt upon seeing that law is, however, much alleviated by the reflection, that we have not con-

tributed, in any degree, by supporting an erroneous opinion, to reproduce the present alarming calamity of our city.

“ We beg leave to recommend for the purpose of checking the progress of the fever, an attention to the following directions:

“ 1st. The removal of all the families from those parts of the city where the disease, from the contamination of the atmosphere, appears chiefly to exist, and the preventing those parts being visited by the citizens.

“ 2dly. The removal of all ships and putrid articles of commerce from the wharves and stores of the city.

“ 3dly. The cleaning of the docks, wharves, yards and cellars; also the washing of the gutters every day, and of the streets and alleys three times a week, by means of pumps and fire engines.

“ 4thly. The appointment of a sufficient number of physicians to take care of such of the poor as may be affected with the fever.

“ 5thly. Publicly to advise the citizens to avoid all the usual exciting causes of fever, such as intemperance, fatigue, excessive heat, the night air, all violent and debilitating passions of the mind.

“ 6thly. To advise them, in every case of indisposition, however slight in appearance, to apply immediately for medical aid.

“ *Signed by order of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia,*

“ PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, President.

“ FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, Sec’y.”

The City Hospital was now opened for the reception of the sick, and, on the 9th, the board of health gave public intimation, “that on a certificate being presented to the Health-officer, from any regular practising physician, stating any person to be afflicted with a contagious disorder, he is directed to grant an order, and have them removed to the City Hospital.”

From the 1st to the 8th of August, the total number of deaths in the City and Liberties, was fifty-three: four sick persons were admitted into the City-Hospital on the 8th; nine persons on the 9th, and eleven on the 10th. The deaths and new cases daily became more numerous; the alarm increased, and the flight of the inhabitants was now general.

Recapitulation of the principal occurrences previous to the 9th of August, and dates of the first cases.

1798.

April 4. Health Law enacted.

May 1. Board of Health elected—the law commences.

28. The Board are informed that persons and goods are landed from the vessels under quarantine, in violation of the law.

June 5. Benjamin Jones died—See page 36.

6. Mary Wrigglesworth has the fever—See appendix, page xx.

11. Rebecca Trested has the fever—See append. p. xx.

12. Two persons violate the Health law, by going on board a vessel under quarantine.

16. The Board are informed that persons and goods had been landed from vessels, in the state of Delaware, previous to reaching the place of quarantine, and from thence brought to the city.

27. Eliza Curran has the fever—See appendix, p. xx.

July 2. Mark Miller died of the yellow fever See p. 35.

Molly Zeller has the fever—See appendix, p. xx.

5. *Three hundred and forty-three* persons arrive in the city, from places in the West-Indies, where the *yellow fever* raged—See pages 31 and 39.

8. Ship Deborah arrived at the fort.

11. Miss Byrne has the fever—See appendix, p. xx.

12. Mr. Vannost has the fever—See appendix, p. xx.

18. The Deborah arrives at Race-street wharf.

25. George Ralston, a labourer on board the Deborah, attacked with the fever—died.

26. A ship carpenter, who worked on the Deborah, and lodged at A. Thompson's, Water-street, dies of the yellow fever.

28. Another of A. Thompson's lodgers dies of the yellow fever—*The fever was not in any instance known to be infectious previous to this date*—The Deborah removes to Kensington.

31. Mr. David Jamie, another of A. Thompson's lodgers, takes the fever—and on the 5th of August A. Thompson's child was attacked.

Aug. 1. A. Philips, next house to A. Thompson, attacked—died the 4th—James Porter, next door to George Streeton, attacked—died.

- Aug. 2. John Butcher, who worked on board the Deborah, attacked—James Ashmore, apprentice to Mr. Yard, worked on board the Deborah, attacked—died.—James Kerr, George Adams, and — Simons, also apprentices to Mr. Yard, were all attacked a few days after Ashmore.
3. Two labourers from the Deborah, named Sutton, attacked—one died.—Samuel Baker, Daniel de Benneville, Catherine Pecky, Mrs. Benneville, Joshua Baker, and Jacob Miller, were attacked previous to the 9th August, and had either been by the Deborah, or nigh some persons sick of the fever—three of them died.—John Saunders, near where the brig Mary was unloading the damaged coffee, attacked.
6. The College of Physicians meet, and report 26 cases of the yellow fever.
7. The Board of Health make public, the existence of the yellow fever in the city—City Hospital opened.
8. The Academy of Medicine present their opinion to the Board of Health, see page 50—four persons admitted into the City Hospital.
9. Nine persons admitted into the City-Hospital.

CHAPTER III.

The disease increases—City deserted—Arrangements for the removal of the sick to the City Hospital—Burial of the dead—Care of the sick poor in the City—Want of success at the City Hospital—Removal of the poor to tents—Prospect of the City at the crisis of the disease—Decline of the disease, &c.—State of the City from the commencement to the decline of the calamity.

ABOUT the beginning of August, the news-papers announced the uncommon healthiness of the city; a circumstance which has occurred towards the beginning of that pestilence in almost every city of the United States, where it has appeared. It was the case with Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore, in 1797; and with Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, and some other towns, this year. Even, on the first appearance of the disease, we have been congratulated for the uncommon health of the city. Declarations of uncommon health, at this season, will, perhaps, hereafter, be looked upon as an omen of disease.

The publications of the College of Physicians, the Board of Health, and the Academy of Medicine, on the sixth, seventh, and eighth days of August, produced the most serious alarm amongst all classes of citizens. Numbers fled, and crowded into the surrounding towns and country, to the distance of twenty, thirty, and even fifty miles from the city, to provide refuge for their families and friends. The removals from the city were much more general and more rapid than in 1793. It is probable, that at least twice, if not three times the number of persons fled this year, as at any former period. Many who had been witnesses to the distresses of 1793 and 1797, and appeared then the most undaunted, were now the first to remove from danger. For the first three weeks after the alarm, the streets were crowded with waggons and carts, loaded with goods and furniture. Forty or fifty waggons, besides carts, have been seen in their route to the coun-

try, in one direction. One square, in the centre of the city, where, in 1793, there removed only about twenty-five persons, in 1798, there were above one hundred and forty. The dispersion began about the sixth and eighth of August, and, altho' most numerous in the two succeeding weeks, they continued partially until the middle of September. Many, who at the beginning, when the disease was confined to particular parts of the city, had adopted the resolution of staying, and confining themselves to their houses, were afterwards induced to remove; because, the disease approached either their doors or neighbourhood. The number who fled from the city have been estimated at *three-fourths* to *five-sixths* of the whole inhabitants: the total number of inhabitants have been estimated at fifty to seventy thousand. We have estimated them* at fifty-five to sixty thousand; and we think it probable, that about forty thousand may have removed from the city.

In 1793, our citizens complained of inhospitality in the country, arising principally from the terror created by the novelty of the disorder. Then it was believed to be as contagious in the country as in the unfortunate city, which poured forth its fugitives in every direction. It was not, therefore, to be wondered, that our citizens were shunned, as if even their approach carried inevitable destruction. To repel supposed dangers, guards were stationed, with arms, to stop the flight of the wanderers. They were then refused the necessities of life; and, in many instances, they died for want. Many could not always procure a comfortable lodging. The case was rather different this year. An idea, now prevailed, grounded upon the experience of 1793 and 1797, that the disorder was not communicable in the country; in consequence of which, there was less difficulty made to the reception of our citizens. Throughout the country, the houses were generally open for them: accommodations were furnished at reasonable rates: the extortions practised were few. There were some however, signalized by avarice.

Altho' accommodations were generally afforded reasonable still the sufferings of our citizens were very considerable. Many persons, accustomed to spacious houses, and all the comforts and luxuries which Philadelphia could furnish, were obliged to content themselves with, perhaps, one small room, wherein two, three or four beds were crowded together; besides this, in some situations remote from markets, the fare

was very coarse ; and, in some places, not abundant. Instances have occurred, of women, in a state of parturition, in bleak, desolate rooms, almost without assistance.

The Health Office was removed from Walnut street to the City Hall, where it was kept open, night and day. The City-Tavern was shut up, and the different public offices, banks, &c. were removed, either to the remoter parts of the city, to Germantown, Trenton, Chester, &c. &c.

Meantime, the disease continued to increase, and appeared in parts of the city, remote from where it first was discovered. The number of deaths in the city and suburbs was collected for the newspapers, and published daily. The returns of the City-Hospital were also regularly reported ; and, after the 15th of August, a daily report of the new cases was published, collected from the different physicians, by Mr. JOHN JARVIS, who was employed by the Board of Health for that purpose. These reports were a index by which the citizens were enabled, with some degree of certainty, to judge of its progress, extension and decline. The arrangements of the Board of Health, for the removal of the sick, interment of the dead, &c. were judicious and early. They empowered all the regular practising physicians to grant orders for admission into the City Hospital, and coaches were provided by the Board for that purpose.—At the Hospital burying-ground, graves were always ready: the grave-diggers remained day and night in the yard.—When a person died, it was only necessary to make application at the Health-Office, where hearses and coffins were in readiness to convey the corpse to the grave. The patients in the City-Hospital were placed under the management of Dr. Philip Syng Physick, and Dr. Samuel Cooper. They resided there constantly, and were furnished with two assistants ;—a competent number of nurses and attendants, with medicine, and every thing necessary for the comfort and relief of the sick ;—nor were the poor, who were sick in the city, neglected : skilful physicians were appointed to attend them, and medicines provided for their use, at the expense of the public. The north part of the city, and the Northern-Liberties, were placed under the care of Dr. Francis Bowes Sayre, Dr. James Mease, and Dr. Kinlaid: Southwark, and the south part of the city, were attended by Dr. John Church and Dr. Benjamin Duffield ; and the poor of the city were attended by Dr. Samuel Duffield :

In the early period of the calamity, the disease assumed a

more malignant form, than it did in '93 or '97, and very great mortality took place : not *one* in *six* cases now recovered. Several of the physicians announced their intention of leaving the city—perhaps, urged by the recollection of the great mortality among physicians the year previous.—An idea that it was the plague, and incurable, was generally propagated and believed : Nurses were with difficulty procured, perhaps from the experience of '97, which proved, that the native blacks were not more exempt from the disease than the whites.—An almost universal antipathy to the City Hospital prevailed. The terror of being forcibly sent there, prevented many from acknowledging their sickness, until they were unable to conceal it ; and scarcely *one* patient in *ten* would acknowledge that his disease was the prevailing fever. This operated in producing a delay in calling for medical assistance, until that period, when it was difficult to overcome it by the power of medicine. A want of confidence likewise prevented many from applying to a physician for advice. They were convinced, from experience, that in jarring opinions, humanity is often lost sight of, by an obstinate adherence to error : in the former years, the medical men was, in many instances, dipped in gall. “The several combatants took their peculiar grounds, and disdained, in too many cases, to save the life of a human being, by following any other suggestions than their own. They distracted the public mind, and shook all confidence in medical assistance.”

But, the reverse of this was exhibited this season ; and it was truly agreeable, to observe the harmony that prevailed among the physicians in this period of sickness and distress. They all agreed in advising their friends to leave the city ; altho' they “*derived*” the disease from different causes. The practice of the one, therefore, became more assimilated to that of the other.

The Board of Health, impressed with a sense of the consequences of delaying to apply for medical aid, on the 13th of August, published the following recommendation :

“*Health-Office.* The Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals have observed, with deep regret, the fatal consequences of delay in the applications for medical aid, to persons afflicted with the prevailing malignant fever, and that the removal of patients to the City Hospital, in many cases, is procrastinated until they are literally sent there to die.

“ They recommend, in the most earnest manner, the early removal of patients to the City Hospital, — where, the pub-

lie may be assured, that every possible comfort and accommodation will be afforded.—The public are informed, that the care of the patients, and management of the City-Hospital, is committed to Doctor Physick and Doctor Cooper, who reside constantly there, and whose professional eminence, it is presumed, will ensure a just confidence.

“ An apothecary also resides at the Hospital, with an ample store of the best medicines.

“ The Board consider this recommendation as of the highest importance, and entreat the attention of their fellow-citizens.

“ By order of the Board of managers :

“ Wm. Jones, President.”

Notwithstanding this recommendation, the fatal effects of delay in calling in the aid of medicine, daily became more numerous ; in consequence, the Board, on the 18th of August, repeated their admonition in the following publication :

“ The malignity of the prevailing fever, and its insidious approaches, are such, as to resist the power of medicine, unless application is made in the first instance of complaint.—The Board lament that their recommendation has not been attended to ; as, in most instances, the patients have been ill three or four days previous to application for medical aid ; to which, in a great degree, is to be attributed, the deaths of many valuable members of society. The Board reiterate their call to their fellow-citizens, and earnestly request, that not a moment may be delayed in obtaining medical assistance.”

The unparalleled mortality which occurred in the City Hospital, the first five days after it was opened, alarmed Doctors Physick and Cooper, the resident physicians. Thirty-one patients had been admitted, of which ten died, and none had as yet recovered ; in consequence of which, they addressed the following letter to doctor Rush :

City Hospital, August 12, 1793.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Our want of success in treating the prevailing disease, makes us anxious to hear from you, in hopes you may have added some new and useful remedy to those heretofore in use. It is true, all our patients have been sick, at least two, and some of them nine days previously to their admission. Is there any mode of relieving these unfortunate people, which you can suppose we are unacquainted with ? We recollect your

observing, that an emetic had been useful, after the disease appeared to be mitigated by bleeding. If you can spare a few minutes to write to us, on these subjects, you will much oblige your sincere friends, &c.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER.

Dr. Benjamin Rush.

THE ANSWER.

My dear and worthy Friends,

I am sorry to discover, by your letter, your want of success in the treatment of our malignant fever, at the City Hospital. I do not wonder at it: you seldom see the disease in its first stage; and, when you do, you meet it in an aggravated state, by the motion your patients undergo in being conveyed to the Hospital.

In answer to your request, I have sat down to inform you of the practice which I have adopted in our present epidemic. In the treatment of the yellow fever of last year, I have occasionally lamented the loss of patients after reducing the pulse by bleeding, and by the liberal use of purging medicines. I have suspected that death occurred in those cases, from the stagnation of acrid bile in the gall-bladder, or its close adherence to the upper bowels, in the manner described by Dr. Mitchell, in his account of the yellow fever in Virginia, in the year 1741. The slow pulse which occurs about the 4th day, I suspect further to be the effect of this bile. Its effects in a much less morbid state in the jaundice, in reducing the pulse, is well known. Mr. John Hunter says, he once met with an instance in which it fell to thirty-two strokes in a minute in that disease. Revolving these facts in my mind, I resolved to try to remove this bile, by exciting an *artificial cholera morbus*, about the 4th day of the fever. I was the more disposed to attempt this method of cure, from believing, as I have done for several years, that a Cholera Morbus is nothing but the first grade of billious fever thrown in upon the bowels, just as the Dysentery and Diarrhoea are the internal forms of a common billious or intermitting fever.

I began this mode of treating the fever eight days ago. My solicitude for the issue of it was very great. Thank God, it has succeeded to my wishes; and thereby lessened, in a great degree, the anxiety and distress which accompany our attendance upon this ferocious disease. The medicines I use for *shaking* the gall-bladder and bowels, and *discharging* the

contents are, tartar-emetic, gamboge, jalap and calomel, combined, or given separately, and in small or large doses, according to circumstances. Perhaps Turpeth mineral might be added to this list of vomiting and purging medicines with advantage. In one case, I gave four grains of tartar-emetic, and twenty of calomel. It operated freely upwards and downwards, and brought away a large quantity of green and black bile, but without exciting the least cramp or pain in the stomach or bowels. At the time I gave it, death appeared to be creeping upon the patient. The next day he was out of danger. The person thus rescued from the grave, was the son of Mr. Richard Renshaw. Indeed, I have not, as yet, lost a single patient to whom I have given this powerful remedy. In one instance I fear it will fail. It is in a boy of sixteen years of age, to whom I have given near thirty grains of tartar-emetic in the course of a few hours, without producing the least evacuation from his stomach or bowels. I have observed the same increase of strength after its operation, that we observe after bleeding and purging in the beginning of the fever.

Vomits are old remedies in the yellow fever of the West-Indies. I gave them on the first day of the disease in the year 1793, and always without success. They uniformly did harm, when given in the beginning of the fever, in its worst grade, in 1797. The reason of this failure in their efficacy, I now perceive was, because they were given before the violent morbid action in the system was reduced or moderated by bleeding and purging. After this change is induced in the disease, they are perfectly safe. The time for exhibiting them should be regulated by the pulse, and other symptoms. In moderate cases of the fever, they are as proper in its first stage, as on the fourth day. As there is a blistering point in all fevers, so there appears to be an *emetic point* in the yellow fever. It may occur on the second, and it may be protracted to the sixth or seventh day of the disease. I have not given the medicine I have mentioned in any case where the patient complained of pain or burning in the stomach; but, I have considered a nausea, and a moderate degree of puking, as no obstacle to its use; for, Dr. Physick has taught me by his dissections, that these symptoms may exist without the least inflammation in the stomach, and that they have been absent where the stomach has appeared after death to have been highly inflamed.

The cure of the fever should not rest upon a single dose of

the medicine. I have given two doses of it in a day in several cases, and have given it in one case, every day for three successive days.

It has often been remarked, that no two epidemics are exactly alike. They vary not only in different climates, but in the same climate in different years. They even vary with the changes of the weather in the same season. The fever of 1797 differed in several particulars from the fever of 1793, and the present epidemic differs materially from both. In many of the cases I have seen, it exceeds the fever of last year in its malignity. These variations in diseases call for corresponding changes in our practice.

I have communicated an account of the *time* and *manner* of discharging the contents of the gall-bladder and bowels to several of our brethren. I ardently hope it may be universally successful in their hands!

If any thing new occurs in your practice in the Hospital, do me the favor of informing me of it.

With best wishes for your health and success in your present arduous situation, I am your sincere friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Doctors PHYSICK and COOPER.

August 13, '98.

The following remarks, attempting to prove that the disease is contagious, is taken from the Philadelphia Gazette :

“ The present alarming situation of our city, is, alas! truly deplorable—almost in a general state of infection with a disease, to whose virulence, medicinal skill is lamentably compelled to acknowledge its inferiority! Former experience is rendered, in a great measure, useless, by the very material difference in the nature of the disease.—The most copious bleeding, and the most violent purgatives have been found ineffectual; and the success that will attend the new system of emptying the gall-bladder, is, at least, problematical. With regard to the opinion of the non-contagion of the disorder, I have very great reason to doubt it. I have known, lately, several instances, that could not be accounted for upon any other principle than that of contagion. The most striking of the cases I allude to, is, where several of a family, living in a healthy and uninfected part of the city, took the disorder from a person in the family, whom they had for several days closely attended; without having themselves been in any part of the city that could even have been supposed to be infected. I

would caution my fellow-citizens not to trust too implicitly to this fatal opinion, which has been so industriously propagated. A confidence in it, in case it should happen to be erroneous, may prove the destruction of thousands, while, by acting under a disbelief of it, and using every possible precaution, many lives may be preserved. It is at least doubtful whether it is, or is not, contagious; and there being a doubt, I think the wisest course to be pursued is obvious: I would advise my friends, to avoid, as much as possible, exposing themselves to the night air, or morning fogs; nothing tending more effectually to predispose the body to infection."

Many persons who had gone into the country for safety, were afterwards seized with the fever. It is more than probable that they had imbibed the contagion before they left the city. In consequence, the Board of Health, on the 22d of August, authorised the physicians to receive into the Hospital, all such persons as came from the country. There were now about fifty patients in the Hospital: the new cases amounted to about forty, and the deaths, to above thirty, per day.—The difficulty of procuring nurses to attend the sick, induced the Board of Health, to solicit such persons, of good character, as were willing and qualified for that office, to leave their address at the Health Office; where citizens, who required them, were invited to apply.

The sufferings of the poor, and, indeed of many others in middling circumstances of life, were extreme: deprived, as they were, of all employment, and unable to procure money from those who owed them;—a stagnation to trade and other causes, rendered them incapable of removing their families to the country; and many of them were almost, literally, starving: even the resources of credit were not left; as there were very few stores open, or bakers who remained in town. In this crisis, the Guardians of the Poor liberally stepped forward; and, in junction with the Board of Health, erected tents on the east bank of the river Schuylkill; to which they invited the citizens to remove with their families. There were also tents afterwards erected at Masters' Place, for the same laudable purpose; and provision was made for the relief of the poor in the city, whose situations prevented them from removing.

The following are the names of the physicians who remained in town, at this trying period:

Dr. Rush,	Dr. Mease,
Dr. Griffitts,	Dr. Wistar,

Dr. Gallaher,	Dr. B. Duffield,
Dr. Caldwell,	Dr. Park,
Dr. Harris,	Dr. Stuart,
Dr. Connover,	Dr. Strong,
Dr. Proudfit,	Dr. Biglow,
Dr. Leib,	Dr. Kinlaid,
Dr. Church,	Dr. Pfeiffer,
Dr. Boys,	Dr. Yeatman,
Dr. S. Duffield,	Dr. Trexo.

French Physicians.

Dr. Munges,	Dr. Laroche,
Dr. Pascallis,	Dr. Devivier.

Names of the members of the Board of Health, who continued to meet and transact business:

William Jones,	Isaac Price,
William Penrose,	John Watson,
William Linnard,	John Inskip,
William Dawson,	Timothy Paxson,
James Oldden,	Joseph Eastburn.

William Allen, Health-Officer.

William Nesbitt, Clerk to the Health-Office.

The two latter gentlemen were in this dangerous occupation in the years 1793 and 1797.

The increased malignity of the disease, together with the extreme distresses of the poor, induced the Board of Health to present the following pathetic address to the public:

Health-Office, September 1, 1798.

Fellow-Citizens,

Impelled by the awful progress and unparalleled malignity of the prevailing fever, we are constrained to address your feelings, as well as your reason, in order to avert the fatal destruction, which, with rapid strides, is pervading our ill-fated city and suburbs.

The best skill of our physicians, and all the powers of medicine, it must be acknowledged, have proved unequal in the contest with this devouring poison.

With the most affecting sympathy, and anxious solicitude, we have, to the best of our judgments, endeavoured to employ, as circumstances appeared to require, the power and the means entrusted to us, in arresting its progress, and alleviating its concomitant miseries. We shall continue to employ them with unremitting zeal; but, we have neither the power nor the means to accomplish ALL THE MEASURES necessary to check its extension, or provide for the pressing exigencies of

the moment. The powers delegated, and appropriations made by law, to the institutions under our direction, are impotent, indeed, when compared to the magnitude of the occasion.

It remains for our fellow-citizens to attain, by their energy, the ends, which, alone, can stop its progress and diminish its horrors.

We have, in conjunction with the Guardians of the Poor, caused tents to be erected on the east bank of the Schuylkill, for the accommodation of the indigent; where near twelve hundred are already provided for, out of the fund appropriated for the ordinary relief of the poor. This is but a partial mitigation of the evils which *environ* thousands who have a claim upon the philanthropy of those who are in more fortunate circumstances.

The difficulty of procuring a place of refuge, at present, in the country, is too well known; and the expense attending the removal of a family, has discouraged many from the attempt, who are in circumstances to live comfortably at home.

What remains to be done? Citizens of respectability and influence!—come forward, and form yourselves into a committee for the purpose of erecting, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, all the tents that can be collected: let the tents be floored with boards, and made as comfortable as possible.—If tents cannot be had, boards, in abundance, may be procured for the erection of sheds. Admonish those citizens who have no place of refuge, to take shelter there,—particularly those from the east part of the city, the district of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.—In short, ALL who can leave their homes, without manifest injury;—except those who are necessary for the protection of the city and liberties.

The committee should have the general superintendence and regulation of the tents, and authority to preserve order; contract for certain supplies of bread, meat, vegetables, wood, &c. at the lowest possible rates. Those who are not in circumstances to pay, must be supplied by public bounty.

It is at least an unequal, perhaps an unjust mode of raising money by an appeal to the humanity of generous individuals; but, if on any occasion, it may be justified, the present may be assumed without hesitation.

We call your attention to the actual and undisguised state of our city. Consider the mortality and rapid increase of the sick at so early a period.—View the list of your physicians, and *mark how few are at their posts*; and we believe you will think, with us, that the preservation of health is only to be attained by flight.

Do not flatter yourselves, fellow-citizens, that this picture is too highly coloured: we speak from conviction, and a knowledge of facts; and doubt not, but that the lives of hundreds, perhaps of thousands, may be preserved, by the adoption of these or similar measures.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Much merit is due to the framer of this elegant, feeling, and pathetic address, which, in a very ample manner, produced the contemplated relief. The Board of Health were, however, aware, that it could not produce the immediate supply which their exigencies presently required. To obviate which, they requested their committee, which was appointed to act in junction with a committee of the Guardians of the Poor, for the purpose of raising means for the relief and assistance of persons desirous of removing from the City and Liberties, to procure, if possible, the necessary aid. They accordingly met, and agreed to the following resolutions:

“ *Resolved*, That a general subscription be solicited on loan; the sums to be subscribed to be reimbursed out of any fund which the Legislature may hereafter appropriate for the purpose.

“ *Resolved*, That Peter Mierken, William Jones, Isaac Price, James Oldden and Jonathan Robeson, be appointed to receive the monies so raised, to be applied under the directions of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, and the Guardians of the Poor.

“ Approved by the Board of Guardians of the Poor,

“ PETER MIERKEN, President.

“ *Alms-House, Sept. 3, 1798.*

“ Approved by the Board of Managers of the

“ Marine and City Hospitals,

“ WILLIAM JONES, President.

“ *Health-Office, Sept. 4, 1798.*”

Scarcely had the above-mentioned address, and resolutions of the joint committees, made known to the public the deplorable state of the city, and sufferings of the poor, than the citizens of Philadelphia, then residing at Germantown, actuated by the characteristic philanthropy and benevolence, for which they are so eminently distinguished, met, and came to the following resolutions, viz.

Germantown, September 3, 1798.

“ The citizens of Philadelphia at present residing in and near Germantown, being deeply affected at the accumula-

ting distress of their fellow-citizens who remain in the city of Philadelphia, and particularly impressed (from the address of the Board of Health of the 1st instant, and the resolutions of the Committee of the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and the Guardians of the Poor, dated this day) of the necessity of immediately affording all the relief in their power, convened this afternoon at the Union School-House, for the purpose of advancing the objects designated in the address and resolutions—

The Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Esq; in the chair.

James Gibson, Sec'y.

“ The chairman read to the meeting the address of the Board of Health, as published in the papers—and the resolutions of a committee of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, and a committee of the Board of Guardians of the Poor:

“ The chairman then proceeded to mention the extent to which the Board of Managers and the Guardians of the Poor were authorised by law to provide funds for defraying the expenses of these establishments; and information being given, by other members, of the expenditures and appropriations of these funds already made, which rendered them inadequate to the demands of the present exigency—the meeting came to the following resolutions:

“ *Resolved*, That a subscription for a loan, not exceeding 30,000 dollars, for the assistance and relief of our suffering fellow-citizens, be forthwith opened.

“ That Robert Waln, Richard Hill Morris, General Morgan, Isaac Morris, Richard Peters, Robert Smith, Charles Shoemaker, William Rawle, Daniel Smith, Henry Pratt, Charles Biddle, Samuel W. Fisher, George Latimer, John Wall, Robert Hare, William Sansom, Robert Ralston, and William Buckley, be a committee to procure subscriptions to the said loan.

“ That the committee be authorised to borrow of any of the Banks, such sum, not exceeding the sum now agreed to be raised, as it may be necessary to advance for the purposes of these resolutions.

“ That the committee shall appoint one of their number treasurer, to whom each member shall, from time to time, pay over his collections; and the treasurer shall, on receipt thereof, deposit the same in the Bank of Pennsylvania, in an account to be opened for that purpose, and subject to the drafts of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals,

and the Guardians of the Poor, after deducting the amount of any monies advanced on the credit of the fund.

“ *Resolved*, That the Secretary cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in one or more of the newspapers of the city of Philadelphia. Adjourned.

“ Signed by order of the meeting,
“ THO'S. MIFFLIN, Chairman.”

The prospect which the city now afforded was truly deplorable. Accounts, from almost every quarter east of Seventh-street, furnished the most gloomy pictures of disease and death. The City Hospital contained about 100 sick persons, and the daily admissions amounted to about 22. One hundred and seven new cases, and sixty-seven deaths, per day, had been reported*—and to add, if possible, to the general distresses, the sons of rapine and robbery were availing themselves of the unguarded state of the city, to enhance themselves by their ignominious plunder. On the night of the 2d of September, the bank of Pennsylvania was opened, and robbed to the amount of *one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty one cents*, in cash and notes, the particulars of which we will hereafter relate. Every thing seemed to portray ruin and desolation: even the persons employed to drive the hearses and coaches, for the conveyance of the sick, by their bad behaviour, were aiding the mass of perplexity. In consequence of which, the Board of Health were induced to advertise for sober and well-recommended persons to fill this office.

To alleviate, in some degree, the sufferings of their fellow-citizens, Drs. Rush and Griffiths published the following salutary

MEDICAL ADVICE

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following directions for the prevention and treatment of the prevailing fever, are affectionately recommended to those citizens of Philadelphia, who are unable to procure the regular attendance and advice of physicians, by

BENJAMIN RUSH,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS.

September 3d, 1798.

THE seeds of the disease may exist in the body, for a considerable time, without doing any harm. It is generally excited by one or more of the following causes, which of course,

* See table, at the end of this chapter.

ought to be carefully avoided, viz. fatigue, a long walk, standing in the sun, or in a current of air, intemperance in eating and drinking, costiveness, violent passions, or sudden emotions of the mind, thin dressed, light bed clothes, and, above all, the night air.

It is of consequence for our citizens to know, that we have but one fever in our city at present, and that every febrile indisposition partakes of the prevailing malignant epidemic. Hundreds have died from mistaking the first stage of the fever for a common cold. The mistake is a natural one; for, it comes on like a cold, and is frequently excited by cool, or cold air. This remark is intended to produce applications for medical aid as soon as possible after feeling the least symptom of indisposition at the present juncture.

In the forming state of the fever, when the patient feels slightly indisposed, and before he is confined to his bed, the following remedies generally check the disease:

A purge of salts, castor-oil, or a dose of jalap and calomel. If these fail of giving relief, a gentle sweat should be excited in the usual way. If there be much pain in the head or back, and the pulse be full, or tense, ten or twelve ounces of blood should be lost, before the use of the sweat, and either before or after taking the purge. Entire rest from business and exercise of all kinds will be necessary to give efficacy to the above remedies.

If the existence of the disease were more early, and more generally admitted, and the remedies which have been recommended, used before the fever was completely formed, there are the strongest reasons to believe there would be much less mortality from it.

After the disease is formed, and appears with more or less of the following symptoms, viz. chills, great heat, head-ache, a redness in the eyes, sickness at the stomach, vomiting, pains in the back, limbs and bowels, &c. the following remedies are proper.

1. The loss of ten or twelve ounces of blood, two or three times a-day, while the pulse continues to be full, or tense. If the pulse should be slower, and apparently weaker than natural, it calls for bleeding as much as it does when it discovers preternatural fulness and tension.

2. The bowels should be purged, at the same time, with calomel mixed with jalap or rhubarb, in powders or in pills.—The operation of this purging medicine should be aided, when practicable, by clysters, composed of half an ounce of

glauber salts, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, or of half a pint of warm water with sweet oil, molasses, and common salt, of each a table-spoonful, in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open through the whole course of the disease, by means of the above clysters, and any other gently purging medicine.

3. If the stomach should be sick and oppressed with bile, a vomit of ipecacuana, or tartar emetic may be given at any time on the 3d or 4th day of the disease, provided the pulse has been reduced by previous bleeding and purging. From five to ten drops of laudanum may be given to compose the stomach if the vomit should operate more than three or four times.

4. Calomel should be given from the beginning, in doses of from two to five grains, every two hours, in order to excite a salivation. If the calomel should purge more than two or three times a-day, four or five drops of laudanum may be given two or three times a-day, in order to confine the calomel to the bowels, and thereby to determine it to the mouth and throat. We have seen no death where this medicine has produced a salivation.

5. After the pulse is reduced by bleeding and purging, if the disease has not yielded, a profuse sweat should be excited by wrapping the patient up in blankets, with five or six hot bricks wetted with vinegar applied to different parts of his body, and giving him at the same time large and repeated draughts, of hot camomile or sage tea, hot lemonade or weak punch, or any other hot liquor that is agreeable to him, to drink. This sweat should be continued *but* FOUR or FIVE hours at a TIME, and but ONCE in the twenty-four hours. If the patient should become fainty, during the use of this excellent remedy, it should be discontinued for a few hours, but renewed (under the circumstances above mentioned) if the disease should continue.

6. Blisters should be applied to the wrists and ankles, in common cases, about the third or fourth day of the fever, if the pulse be reduced, or the sickness at stomach is troublesome. If the head be much affected, a blister should be applied to the neck or to the crown of the head, first cutting off the hair and shaving it, and if the stomach should be much affected after the third or fourth day a large blister should be applied to it.

7. In case of delirium with a languid pulse, poultices of raw garlic, with a little mustard, should be applied to the feet.

8. Fresh air should be admitted into sick rooms at all times, and cool air in the beginning of the fever, when the skin is hot, and the pulse full and tense. In this state of the fever, the hands, feet and face should be washed, ten or twelve times a-day, with cold water. In a cool state of the skin, or when the body is covered with sweat, cool air and cold water are improper.

9. The body and bed linen of the sick should be frequently changed, and all offensive matters, discharged from them, should be instantly removed.

In cases of great weakness, the patient should not be permitted to rise from his bed when under the operation of purging physic, nor upon any other occasion.

10. The drinks of sick people, in the beginning of the fever, should be toast and water, tamarind water, lemonade, currant jelly, dissolved in water, apple water or barley water. In the latter stage of the fever, the drinks may be porter and water, claret and water, milk and water, or camomile tea.

Weak tea and coffee may be taken in the beginning of the fever. In its second stage, the patient may eat bread and milk, with roasted apples, or soft peaches, chocolate, sago, tapioca, ripe fruits, weak chicken or veal broth, and a little boiled chicken.

It will be improper to depend exclusively upon any one of the above remedies. The combined force of them, all is barely sufficient, in many cases, to overcome this formidable disease.

The following, which is ascribed to Dr. Currie, was published in the Gazette of the United States:

DIRECTIONS

How to escape the Yellow-Fever, now prevalent in Philadelphia:

Addressed particularly to those citizens whose circumstances will not permit them to comply with the recommendations of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

The fever, which at this time prevails in our unfortunate city and suburbs, is the very same, in kind, as that which prevailed in '93 and '97, occasioned by imported contagion, and was introduced into it, for want of efficient health-laws, and the proper regulation of quarantines, as I propose to make appear in a future paper.

This contagion, however, appears, from numerous observations, and the most authentic facts, to be capable of producing fever, only under *particular* circumstances: these cir-

circumstances, removed or avoided, the contagion becomes inactive and harmless.

This fever had not been observed to exist in Philadelphia, for more than thirty years, before the year '93—and has never been known to exist in the winter season in this climate; differing in this respect, from those contagious fevers that are bred in jails, hospitals and prison ships; but perfectly resembling the plagues which have been introduced at different times into different maritime towns in Europe from certain parts of Africa, and the Turkish dominions in Europe bordering upon Asia.

The circumstances which render the contagion of the yellow fever active, and favour its spreading or becoming epidemic, appear to be, hot, rarified and stagnant, or confined air, more especially when replete and altered in its salutary quality by putrid exhalations from dead vegetable and animal substances. Under the recited circumstances, the majority of those who approach very near to, or come in contact with the sick, so as to receive the exhalations emitted by the lungs or skin, become in the course of a few days, most commonly on the fifth or sixth day after such exposure, affected with the same kind of fever; but as all that approach within the same distance to the sick, do not afterwards take the disease, though they have received the contagious particles into their bodies, it implies that their constitutions are not disposed to favour its operation; that is, that they are possessed of a power to resist its action or impression, or that the contagion mixing with the fluids in the stomach, or with those in the arteries, passes out again, with some of the usual excretions.

The circumstances, which, in most cases, appear to give effect to the contagion, so as to produce fever, after it has been received into the circulation, through the medium of the stomach, lungs or skin, appear to be such as have the power of inducing sudden and great debility in the several functions of the body, and consequent spasm or constriction of the extreme vessels, &c.

Among the chief of these, may be reckoned, sudden exposure to cold, after great fatigue, or after being greatly heated by exercise, and exposure to the scorching rays of the sun.

Intemperance, succeeded by abstinence, frequent blood letting, purging, fasting, and constant terror or dread of the disease, have all a similar effect. Whereas, moderate and refreshing exercise, the temperate use of such nourishing food as has no tendency to stimulate or inflame, and rather to preserve

the bowels laxative than otherwise, and the temperate use of diluted fermented liquors, particularly sound bottled porter and claret, have the most salutary effect in preventing the operation of the contagion, and also of rendering the disease milder and more manageable by the physician, when it does attack, than when it occurs in those previously debilitated.

The air in the open streets, I believe, never becomes sufficiently contaminated by the contagious particles (let the patients be ever so numerous in the houses) to communicate the disease to any person walking in the middle of the street, or even on the pavements, when the wind blows from the opposite side. This is a fact not only confirmed by the observations of the judicious and accurate Dr. Ruffel, in his account of a pestilential fever at Aleppo, and by all the physicians that have published an account of the disease, as it has appeared in different parts of Europe, but is also established by the events of last year, and by those of '93.

In the year '93, all the prisoners in the jail of Philadelphia, amounting to more than 200; the prisoners in the almshouse; and the patients in the Pennsylvania hospital, escaped the disease, owing to the precaution of preventing the admission of any sick or suspicious person, as well as every infected article into those places.

All the families, also, that remained in the city, and confined themselves and their domestics strictly to their own houses, and suffered no sick person, or any one lately recovered from the disorder, or any material from an infected house, to come near them; and employed some trusty person to furnish them with marketing and other necessaries, from sources free from infection, escaped the disease without exception. This was also the case with all the farmers that attended the market, that cautiously avoided sleeping at, or going into any of the chambers of the taverns, or places where they put up. This could not have been the case, if the whole atmosphere of the city had been tainted, or replete with noxious exhalations.

By observing the preceding rules and cautions, therefore, those inhabitants who cannot procure a retreat in the country, may certainly preserve themselves from taking the fever.

These are consolatory facts, drawn from experienced observers; and they are facts that may be fitly opposed to the popular notions of contagion, so apt to affect the imagination in moments of consternation and dismay.

Before I conclude, I think it proper to add, that I have

frequently seen persons, whose office it is to attend the sick, escape the disease in large airy apartments, without observing any precaution at all; but have seldom observed this to be the case in small confined places unfavourable for ventilation, especially where the circumstances of the patient, would not admit of daily changes of the bed and body linen. Cleanliness, daily changes of apparel, and free ventilation appear, therefore, to be essential for preventing the contagious and malignant effects of the fever.

Perhaps if physicians and nurses were studiously to guard against breathing when near the patient, and were never to swallow their saliva; (by which it is probable the contagion is more frequently conveyed into the body than by any other means) were careful to rinse their mouths with cold water and vinegar, brandy and water or wine, and frequently to chew some agreeable aromatic substance; were never to approach the sick with an empty stomach, and were to rub half a drachm or a drachm of mercurial ointment upon their limbs every night till it occasioned tenderness of the mouth, it would prevent the contagion from operating, or at least render the disease much more mild and manageable when it did occur.

As opinions require facts, and not names for their support, I shall conceal mine under the signature of

MENTOR.

In consequence of the robbery, on the 2d of September, the banks of North-America and Pennsylvania, removed to Germantown on the 4th, and were soon afterwards followed by the bank of the United States. About this period, the corporation caused a number of stalls to be erected at the Centre House Tavern, on Market-street, for the accommodation of the citizens who had retired to the vicinity of the city, that they might be supplied with the necessaries of life, without exposing themselves to the disease, by going into the heart of the city.

The salutary effects of the address of the Board of Health, of September 1st, began now to be discovered—liberal donations, for the relief of the poor, from all the neighbouring towns, in cash, provisions, &c. were daily received.—The citizens of Baltimore were among the first who engaged in this very humane duty. The following notification appeared in the Federal Gazette, of that city, so early as Sept. 6th.

“ To the Citizens of Baltimore.

“ The alarming and distressed situation of our brethren, of

the city of Philadelphia, calls loudly for the benevolent assistance of all.

“ For the purpose of devising ways and means, to relieve and comfort, as far as may be, all such persons as are afflicted by the present sore visitation, a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore is requested, at the court-house, to-morrow morning, at nine o’clock.

“ It is not thought necessary to add further on this subject, referring to the melancholy and affecting detail, published from the Health-Office, at Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, September.

“ *Baltimore, September 7.*

“ TOWN MEETING.

“ In consequence of the notice yesterday, given in the Federal Gazette, a number of the respectable inhabitants of this city, met at the court-house, when James Calhoun, mayor, was appointed chairman, and Joseph Townsend, secretary.

“ The meeting proceeded to take into consideration the distressed circumstance of a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, occasioned by a malignant disorder raging in that city and suburbs, as being movingly represented by the communication of the Board of Health of that place, on the 1st instant—and being desirous to afford some assistance to alleviate their present awful calamity,

“ *Do unanimously resolve*, That a subscription be opened by the members of the City Council in each ward, for the purpose aforesaid, and the money, when received, be paid into the hands of the mayor of the city, to be forwarded by him to the Board of Health at Philadelphia.

“ It is also earnestly recommended, that the city council aforesaid, proceed to solicit the donations of their fellow citizens with all possible expedition, and that the inhabitants manifest a liberal disposition on the occasion.

“ *Ordered*, That the foregoing resolution and recommendation, be published in the different newspapers of this city for information.

“ JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec’y.”

In consequence of the preceding laudable resolutions, the Board of Health published the following address.

Health-Office, September 11th, 1798.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

“ Our address of the 1st inst. was intended to present to

your view, the deplorable state of our city, and to excite into active exertion, the philanthropy and benevolence so eminently characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The same generous sentiments which you have displayed, has influenced the worthy and benevolent citizens of Baltimore ; who, always alive to the feeling of humanity, have, it appears, by the public papers, agreed to a subscription, for the relief of our distressed fellow citizens.

“ We return them all the gratitude and respect to which dispositions so amiable are entitled ; but, it becomes our duty publicly to state, that a fund has been provided for the purpose, upon the principle of a loan, in anticipation of the liberality and justice of our Legislature, which precludes the necessity of donations in money, from the humane citizens of our sister states. Contributions of provisions from our fellow citizens in the country, as well in New-Jersey, as in our own state, have been forwarded for the use of the distressed, with a liberality which does honor to the donors.

“ We flatter ourselves that similar donations will be continued by those generous individuals, who are contiguous to the city, and can, with convenience, spare a part of their produce for the relief of suffering humanity.

“ By order of the Board of Managers,
“ W. M. JONES, President.”

The following letter, inclosing fifty dollars, was received by the President of the Board of Health, on the 18th Sept.

Boston, September 12, 1798.

To Wm. Jones, esq. President of the committee of Health at Philadelphia.

I have somewhere read that the widow's mite was received into the treasury : accept mine in the cause of humanity ; 'twas a trifle, but alas ! A trifle is my store—Would those who wallow in prosperity, but feel the miseries of your devoted city, and offer in proportion to their abilities, your distresses would not be so severely felt. My only unhappiness is, that my power is not equal to my wish.

Your's,
A YANKEE SEAMAN.

About the 12th or 14th of September, the disease began to appear among the convicts in the criminals' jail. One died on the 17th, and two more on the 18th, and several were lying sick. In consequence of which, the vagrant and untried

criminals, male and female, were removed to Morris's Buildings. The whole number of prisoners in the jail, at this time, including debtors, was about three hundred.

On the 18th, several of them attempted to make their escape by force, in absence of the jailor. Perhaps they were partly led to this rash act, to avoid the contagion which was then raging in the jail, and perhaps because there was little danger of being taken, from the unprotected state of the city. But, in this project, they were frustrated, by the undaunted vigilance of Robert Wharton, Esq; then one of the aldermen of the city, now mayor, with a few assistants; two of the criminals were shot, and one wounded with a bayonet before the rest surrendered.

In consequence of the above proceedings, and the several robberies, which had been committed; a number of the citizens formed themselves into an association, for the protection of the city, during this deserted and unprotected period. Their proceedings will be noticed in the next chapter.

The Board of Health, in order to remove, if possible, the aversion retained against the City Hospital, and to induce the sick, who were destitute of the conveniencies which their situation required, to consent to be taken to the Hospital, published the following comparative statement between the mortality at the City Hospital, and that of the City and Liberties :

Health-Office, September 21, 1798.

“ The Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals present to public view, the following simple statement of comparative facts, in order to remove prejudices, and justly appreciate the importance and utility of an institution, which, from the dreadful mortality of the prevailing disease, has been viewed with a jaundiced eye.

“ Tis not enough that the City Hospital is amply provided with every thing which can contribute to the comfort and cure of the sick, and is under the direction of a resident physician, whose medical skill is no less an ornament to his profession than his benevolent and DISINTERESTED services are a blessing to society—’Tis an Hospital, and that is an insuperable objection with the weak and the prejudiced.

“ Let incontrovertible facts speak for themselves—and take notice, that a vast majority of the cases are sent there in the most desperate and protracted state of the disease.

COMPARISON

Between the mortality at the City Hospital and that of the City and Liberties, from August 9, to September 19, inclusive*.

Number of cases reported by the physicians	-	2472
Of which have been sent to the Hospital	-	535
		<hr/>
Number of patients attended in the city	-	1937
		<hr/>
Total number of deaths from Brown's Gazette		1700
Of which number died at the Hospital, something more than one half the number sent there	-	276
		<hr/>
No. of deaths in the City and Liberties nearly three-fourths the number attended there		1424
		<hr/>

“ These facts cannot affect the well-earned reputation and meretorious services of the physicians, in the City and Liberties, who have nobly remained at their posts.

“ The great number of patients, widely extended—confined situations—bad nursing—negligence in applying the prescriptions, &c. are insurmountable obstacles in a disease so virulent.

“ There will be completed, to-morrow, a spacious and airy building, in addition to the comfortable accommodations already at the City Hospital.

“ What is the obvious deduction from the preceding facts? Remove the sick immediately to the hospital, and the well to the encampments, and the excessive mortality will, of course, subside.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM JONES, President.”

The many valuable donations which had been received, and which were daily pouring in to the encampments, and to the poor in the city, together with the money procured by loans, and the voluntary subscriptions of individuals, now enabled the Board of Health, Overseers of the Poor, and the different committees, to render the situations of the indigent tolerably comfortable.

The following persons were appointed by the joint resolutions of the Board of Health and the Guardians of the Poor,

* For remarks on this statement—see Appendix, page XVI.

for the purpose of relieving such of their fellow-citizens, whose situations rendered it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kehr,
Peter Mierken,
Alexander Steel,
Thomas Allibone,
Edward Garrigues,
Stephen Maxfield,
Nathan A. Smith,
Daniel Doughty,

Peter Barker,
John Hutchinson,
William Stevenson,
John James,
Thomas Savery,
Rhea King,
Pascal Hollingsworth,
John Teas.

They met at the Senate Chamber, in the State House, on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, of each week, from three to six o'clock in the afternoon; where they invited the indigent to apply for relief, and to bring with them certificates from one or more respectable inhabitants, to evidence that their families were in such a situation as to render it improper to remove to the tents.

About the 21st of September, the fever first appeared in the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is supposed to have been introduced by one of the nurses, who brought some clothes from the city a few days previous.

The repeated robberies and thefts, induced the corporation to double the number of ordinary watchmen; who, in junction with the patrols, appointed by the citizens, continued to guard the city both day and night.

On the 22d of September, a number of the members of the society of Friends held their annual meeting; but adjourned, on account of the fever, till December. About fifty Friends, from different parts of the country, attended this meeting. Of these, seventeen were soon after attacked with the fever, twelve of whom died. The majority were attacked within five days after leaving the city, tho' many of them resided here but one, and others only two days.

About the end of September and the beginning of October, the disease attained to its crisis. The greatest number of new cases, reported in one day, during the whole period of the calamity, was, *one hundred and twenty-seven*. This was on the 7th of September. On the 21st, there were one hundred and twenty-six new cases reported. On the 19th of September, thirty-two sick persons were admitted into the City Hospital; and, on the 26th of the same month, sixteen died. These were the greatest number of admissions and deaths that occurred. The highest number of patients, remaining in the Hospital, was 164. This was on the

22d of Sept. On the evening and night of the 27th, there was a great fall of rain, which suddenly cooled the air. Probably, in consequence of this, the mortality on the succeeding day was greater than at any other period of the fever. One hundred and six persons were interred.

By comparing the tables of new cases, and of mortality, &c. as annexed, with the register of the weather, it will be found, that both new cases and deaths were augmented in consequence of either rainy, damp, or sudden cool weather; but, that in a day or two afterwards, both were diminished.

About the 24th of September, the following hand-bill, without either date or signature, was published, distributed and posted up throughout the City and Liberties:

" REFLECT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE !

" FELLOW-CITIZENS ! reflect upon your danger before it is too late. One hundred of us are attacked with the fever every day. One half of that number is daily carried to the grave. If we remain in town, it is probable that the fever will continue five or six weeks longer ; and, by that time, one-half of our number will have been sick !—and one-fourth of us will be no more !

" How different is the situation of our friends in the country and in the tents !

" Two thousand persons in the tents have lost but seventeen in twenty-five days, while the same number in Philadelphia have lost one hundred and seventy-eight.

" At the encampments, there is great plenty of good food :

" In town it is resolved to give nothing to the poor who are able to go.

" WHY DO YOU PREFER FAMINE, SICKNESS AND DEATH, TO HEALTH AND PLENTY ?

" It is not yet too late to remove.

" GO, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE !"

From the 1st of October, the disease gradually abated.—The annual election of representatives was held at the State-House on the 9th, when many hundreds of citizens came to the city to give their votes.—On the 10th, only 14 interments occurred. In consequence of which, many families returned to their homes ; but, in order to prevent the fatal consequences which might accrue from a premature return of the exiled, the Board of Health published the following :

Health-Office, October 11, 1798.

The Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, felicitate their fellow-citizens on the rapid decline of the prevailing fever since the 1st inst.—the prosperous state of the City Hospital, and enlivening prospect of a speedy termination of the calamity, which has overwhelmed our city. None can more assiduously desire the return of their fellow-citizens, *in safety*, to the comforts of their own fire-side ; but they deprecate the consequences of precipitation, where so much caution and prudence is required.

The apprehension of the Board has been awakened, by the too-hasty return of many individuals, who have inconsiderately hazarded their own health and the public welfare : several of whom, the Board are sorry to add, have been seized with the fever shortly after their return.

The weather, since the 6th inst. has been extremely unfavourable, and the number of the sick have considerably increased ; which would evidently be augmented by the accumulation of persons, particularly those from a pure atmosphere. The Board earnestly solicit public attention to considerations so important ; and entreat the forbearance of their fellow-citizens, until returning health shall invite them home.

The Board cannot too strongly impress the propriety and necessity of cleansing and purifying, (previous to the return of the inhabitants,) the bedding, cloathing, and houses, in which the disease has existed ; for which purpose, they recommend *the liberal use of lime*. They also repeat their recommendation to the Commissioners, to have the pumps frequently and copiously worked, as the water is now extremely offensive and unwholesome.

The Board assure their fellow-citizens, that whenever the health of the City and Liberties shall be so restored, as to admit the return of the inhabitants with safety, not a moment shall be delayed in announcing the glad tidings.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. JONES, President.

Notwithstanding this exhortation of the Board of Health, many families, whose situations in the country, was, perhaps, not very agreeable, returned to the city. It was doubtless in consequence of this, that both the new cases and deaths sustained an increase. Many paragraphs appeared in the newspapers, dissuading the citizens from returning, until the

Board of Health should notify to them that the danger no longer existed. Even examples were mentioned: the most striking of which was the case of the family of John Lightbody, bookbinder. They returned to the city about the 15th of October, together with another family, each consisting of three persons: the whole were taken sick, and five died. The daughter of Mr. Lightbody, only, survived.

Towards the end of October, a remarkable change of weather took place; frost and snow appeared, and put a sudden check to the disease. On the 1st of November, the Board of Health discontinued their daily reports. The City Hospital was closed, and the following consolatory address, invited citizens to their homes:

“ Health-Office, November 1, 1798.

“ Fellow-Citizens,

“ THE period so ardently desired, by us all, has at length arrived.—Our best information and judgment, corroborated by the opinion of the physicians, we believe, warrants us in announcing to you, the restoration of general health to our afflicted City and Liberties; and, that the citizens may return with safety, if proper precautions are taken in cleansing and airing the houses, bedding, and clothing; correcting the exhalations from the privies, by the plentiful use of lime, and working copiously the private, as well as public, pumps.

“ In the termination of a painful duty, we cannot repress our sentiments of respectful veneration for the unexampled benevolence and charity which you have displayed—the suffering sick, the widow, and the fatherless have been cherished; and hundreds of grateful fellow-creatures have been wrested from the grasp of disease and death, by your bounty.—These virtues are a certain pledge, that the objects which you have safely conducted through the tempest of disease, will not be abandoned to the miseries of an inclement winter.

“ By order of the Board of Managers,

“ WM. JONES, President.”

CHAPTER IV.

Summary of the proceedings at the City Hospital—Encampments on the Schuylkill, and Masters's place—Association for the protection of the city—Robbery of the bank—Proceedings in the jail—and at different parts of the union, during the calamity.

HAVING, in the preceding pages, traced the rise, progress, and decline of the disease, we now proceed, in a summary manner, to mention some occurrences, which could not be previously noticed, without interfering with the general connection of subject.

The most important proceedings of the Board of Health, we have thought proper to notice, as they are replete with information to the various stages of the calamity.—No class or body of men were of more service to the city, throughout the whole gloomy period, than these individuals.* Their indefatigable exertions—their arrangements in the city, and at the City Hospital, with those of the Overseers and Guardians of the poor, for alleviating distress, were judicious and salutary. It was the general custom of the Board to meet and deliberate every morning at 11 o'clock. They framed the regulations for the management of the City Hospital, and saw that they were properly executed. Messrs. William Jones, William Dawson, and (previous to his death) Isaac Price, were the members who most frequently visited the Hospital for this purpose. The burial of the dead was likewise conducted by the regulations of the Board: they provided coffins, hearses, &c. Most of the coffins (rough pine boxes) were made in the jail by convicts. In the height of the disease, the deaths were so numerous, that the Board found it necessary to employ common carts: the number of

* The members who remained at their posts, and who merit the gratitude of the public, are recorded in page 63. It includes the whole Board, except Messrs. John Newbold, and James Wood. After the establishment of tents at Masters's place, Mr. John Inskeep presided there.

hearses were inadequate; and even, with this assistance, they were frequently under the necessity of conveying the dead to the grave in the same coaches which carried the sick to the Hospital. Two, and even three bodies were often carried together: about twelve hearses and carts, and three coaches, were in constant employ. An improvement was made, for the more easy conveyance of the sick patients, in the advanced stage of their sickness. They could not be removed, without injury, in the coaches. The Board caused three swing carriages to be made, by which the sick could lay at their whole length in a bed, suspended from the shafts, between the wheels. Thus, they were conveyed with such ease, as ameliorated some of the former consequent distresses, without being disturbed by the jolting of the carriage. The carriages, with horses, stood always ready, in the *old Potter's Field*.

For the receipts and expenditures of the Board, together with a sketch of their proceedings, as detailed in their letter to the governor, *see appendix, page XXV.*

The City Hospital stands on a low, flat piece of ground, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, in Sassafras-street, with a tract of marshy ground in front: The situation cannot be healthy. Formerly it was occupied for a tavern, when the summer-houses, in the garden, were erected.—The buildings, for the accommodation of the sick, consist of two large frame houses: their form is an oblong square, two stories high. The largest was erected, during the prevalence of the last calamity, when the other was inadequate to contain the number of sick. The summer-houses were covered with canvass, and a few small sheds were erected for the convalescent. There are also stables and other out-houses.—The management of the hospital was entrusted to the physicians, a steward and a matron, under the inspection of the Board of Health. It was opened for the reception of the sick about the 8th of August. They were placed under the care of Drs. Physick and Cooper; gentlemen, eminent for medical skill and goodness of heart.—They made a voluntary offer of their services to the Board.—There Dr. Cooper died, a victim to the contagion, much regretted. Dr. Rush assisted as consulting physician, and Drs. May and Watt were appointed to compound the medicines, &c. From the 6th of September, and to the 6th of October, there were never less than one hundred patients in the Hospital, nor more than one hundred and sixty-four.—Medicine, fruit, wine, changes of linen, and

every other article, necessary for relief, comfort, and accommodation, were amply provided.

The scenes of distress which the Hospital exhibited, were truly dismal :—there we could hear the groans—the moanings—and the heavy sighs of “ the hundreds sick.” No connexions were near to view their distress, or to soothe, with the tear of friendship, their “ little hour.” When the coaches which brought out the sick, arrived, often might be seen an affrightened patient enter, supported by strange Nurses, and bedewing the passage with tears. The nurses were often obliged to hold the patient in bed by force, when struggling with delirium, and others seemed to sleep out their life without any feeling, while the screams of many were heard at a distance. Some bled from the mouth and nose, and the black vomit issued, in streams, from others. Two, and frequently three, were placed in one coffin.

The men and women occupied different wards. Particular attention was paid by the nurses to the sick, both day and night.—No complaints have been made; but letters of thanks have frequently been sent to the physicians and managers for kind treatment and attention.

Few of the nurses at the Hospital were attacked with the disease, although exposed to concentrated contagion. It was often customary for them to sleep on the same bed with the sick, and some have been known to swallow a portion of the juices of the sick, without experiencing any injury.—Dr. Physick informed us, that he has frequently seen a nurse helping a patient to a spoonful of food, and taking another, herself, alternately: that he has also seen them eat the fruit that has been gnawed by the sick. One or two instances occurred of wives nursing their husbands in the Hospital, and mothers their children; none of which took the disease, tho’ lying on the same bed. During the whole period of the sickness, there were 899* persons admitted into the Hospital, of which 518 died.

The City Hospital burial-ground, was the general receptacle for the dead, from the beginning of August to the first of November. Graves were dug, at the commencement of the calamity, for every corpse ; but, afterwards, two or three were put into one pit. The accumulated mortality, which commenced about the end of August, rendered this mode

* See the tables of daily returns.

impracticable. A more expeditious method of interment was adopted. A large trench was dug, in which the coffins were piled upon each other. It was conducted in such a manner, that the fresh mould, dug from one end, covered the dead in another; while the hearses were drove to the bottom of the trench, where they deposited the bodies. In two of these trenches, upwards of fifteen hundred were interred; twelve or fourteen diggers were employed. They remained, as observed before, in the field, night and day. Sheds were constructed for their accommodation. Some were buried in this ground, who are not mentioned in our list. It was not unfrequent for the grave-diggers to find a dead body in the morning, which had been thrown over the fence during the preceding night.

After most of the citizens, whose circumstances would permit, had fled to the country, the poor began, generally, to suffer, and the disease sustained no abatement. It rather continued to spread, and little hope remained that it would terminate, until it should be destroyed by frost. A removal of the healthy was the only hope left for its mitigation. The Board of Health, in junction with the Guardians of the Poor, concerted measures for the construction of temporary tents. These were soon afterwards erected on the banks of Schuylkill, between Spruce and Chestnut-streets. They were ready by the 24th of August, where fugitives crowded. A certificate was necessary, to gain admission, from some respectable citizen, with an application to any of the following gentlemen, who were appointed a joint committee from the Board of Health and Guardians of the Poor to superintend this encampment: Peter Mierken, Isaac Price, James Oldden, John Kehr.

They crowded, in the greatest abundance, from the south parts of the City and Southwark: They were accommodated with every necessary of life, principally from the donations of the opulent. The tents were made of canvass, and floored with boards. Here nineteen hundred and fifty persons were fed, and some of them clothed! While we admire the liberality of the public, which was displayed on this occasion, we are induced to mention, that in many instances, advantages were taken. Many sordid souls removed, and were fed and clothed, who possessed independent resources. The names of freeholders, who hold real property, to the amount of several thousands of dollars, could be mentioned, who here

robbed the poor of their pittance. The liberal hand must move reluctant, under an idea of such a diabolical practice. Credit is due to the committee who superintended this establishment, for both their attention and trouble. The rules which they framed were judicious, and well adapted to the situation and manners of each class. Some, as might naturally be supposed, were not the most orderly; such were either sent to Morris's Buildings, or confined in a temporary prison, at the encampment. Guards were stationed with arms, to preserve order, and prevent any individuals from trespassing the rules. Schools, for the instruction of children, were instituted; at which 137 male, and 143 female children, attended. The hearty men were employed, in digging the canal. Public worship was performed on Sundays; and medical advice, and attendance was given by Dr. S. Duffield.

About the beginning of November, the committee were in need of cloathing for infants. They published the following:

The Committee appointed for the superintendence of the Tents, on Schuylkill, acknowledge with gratitude and sincere satisfaction, the generous liberality of donations that they have experienced. It is with deference to public opinion and public compassion, that they inform their feeling fellow-citizens, that they have near seventy pregnant women, who will, ere they leave the encampment, stand in not only need, but necessity of cloathing for their infants. To mothers, whose hearts can beat with fondness to their offspring—to those amiable young ladies, whose best and benevolent affections are extended to the smiling babe—to fathers, who have it in their power, this respectful request is addressed.

By order of the Committee,
PETER MIERKEN, Chairman.

October 3d.

The liberality of ladies, on this occasion, was ample, as appears from the following address:

The Committee, who superintend the Tents, on the banks of Schuylkill,

Beg leave to acquaint their amiable female donors, that their prompt industry, and unparralleled liberality, have been so abundantly bestowed, as to enable them to request no further marks of their benevolence, in the article of infants' and small childrens' cloathing: Other donations will be thankfully received, so as to provide for the ages of from four to twelve years.

They cannot find language energetic enough to thank them; but, when they are informed, that they have put it in the power of the committee, to cloathe the naked, to save the shivering child from perishing, and to send the *infant warm*, and the *mother* happy away, their own benevolent and feeling hearts, will afford them the best of gratifications.

By order of the committee,

PETER MIERKEN, chairman.

Tents, 24th October, 1798.

	Dolls. Ct.
The expenses of this encampment amounted to	18,537.29
Donations received in cash,	3,537.29
Ditto in produce and cloathing, valued at	5,000.00
Cash, being part of 29,000 dollars borrowed from the Banks, on the faith of being reimbursed by the legislature,	10,000.00
	—————18,537.29

Eight hundred and seventy-nine persons were relieved at this encampment, for nearly nine weeks.

About the beginning of September, another encampment was erected at Masters' Place, near the Mill-Pond, on the road to Germantown, about two miles from the city, for the same benevolent purpose as that on the Schuylkill; to which the fugitives, principally from the Northern-Liberties and Kensington, flocked. John Inskeep, Jonathan Robeson, and Isaac W. Morris, were appointed a committee for its superintendence. It was composed of wooden sheds, comfortable, convenient, and, in every respect, adapted to the occasion; especially when it is considered that they were erected in eight or ten days, and accommodated upwards of *two thousand persons*. Besides the lodging-sheds, there were erected an hospital, a large store-house, and office, a bake-house and oven, and five kitchens, with eight large fire-places. This encampment was situated on a well-chosen spot, and laid out in regular order: the streets intersected each other. The rules and regulations, which were printed and posted up in different places in the encampment, do honour to the committee. Spirituous liquors were prohibited, except in cases of supposed necessity. Slight offences were punished, by withholding provisions for a reasonable time; and, for those of a more aggravated nature, the offender was expelled. All

intercourse with the city was cut off, except on urgent occasions. This was enforced, by placing centinels, at proper distances, around the encampment. Scavengers were appointed, whose duty it was, every morning, to remove all the filth, and to throw fresh earth into the necessaries; and, in every other respect, the utmost attention was paid to cleanliness. They were abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind; the arrangement for the delivery of the rations was well planned, and the most scrupulous regard to justice observed in the distribution. The decorum, which was so eminently maintained in the encampment, amongst characters, too, some of which were not the most amiable, reflect great honour both on the superintendants, and the example of many virtuous families, who resided there. The first public address of the superintendants was on the 10th of September: they informed the public, that they stood in need of vegetables, straw, &c. for the use of the distressed citizens, who had taken refuge there; and they hoped that they would experience the same liberality which had been extended to the Schuylkill encampment; having the same laudable object in view. This public intimation produced an abundant supply. On the 28th of the same month, the committee publicly acknowledged, that the liberality which they had experienced, surpassed all expectation: that several villages and neighbourhoods in New-Jersey, had been eminently bountiful on this occasion; that the supplies which they had occasionally received, had been abundant, *except in articles of cloathing*: they had received some very handsome donations in that line; but not in sufficient abundance to supply their pressing and numerous wants: that the number, under their care, was daily encreasing, and already amounted to upwards of *thirteen hundred persons*, composed of both sexes, from one hour to eighty years old; but, that the greater proportion of them, were helpless women and children. About two hundred of the children were at the breast, the mothers of whom were generally without shoe or stocking. The committee suggested, that linsay, flannels, and woollen stockings, would be particularly acceptable, as well as every description of second-hand and ready-made cloathing. From this period, the lists of donations swelled with individual bounty. Our citizens seemed to vie with each other who should be the most liberal. Drs. Currie and Dewees, gratuitously offered their services to the committee. Great attention and care was bestowed upon the sick in this encampment, which

was numerous. A few had the yellow fever. These gentlemen received a public declaration of thanks from the committee.

The inhabitants of this encampment returned to their homes, generally, about the 1st of November; but not before they had published a grateful and affectionate tribute of laudable praise to their meritorious committee.

	dols.	cts.
The expenses of this institution amounted to	18,822.	49
Donations in cash	dols. 3,254.	27
Ditto in produce and cloathing, valued at	6,568.	22
Cash being part of the 29,000 dollars borrowed from the banks, on the faith of legislative reimbursement	9,000	
	18,822.	49

There were about two thousand and twenty-four persons supplied at this encampment from the 15th and 20th of September to the 1st of November.

It is a melancholy truth, that the most awful afflictions which befall our fellow-creatures, are not sufficient to awaken, in some minds, even the feelings of sympathy. Callous to every sentiment of humanity, and dead to every principle of virtue, some wretches, who, to the eternal disgrace of the human character, were so totally depraved, that while walking even "in the valley of the shadow of death," meditate and commit the most abominable crimes. While every virtuous mind was filled with sympathetic sorrow for that general gloom, which hovered over the city, there were villains lurking about, watching every opportunity, during the absence of the citizens, to commit robbery on their deserted houses. Notwithstanding, that the number of ordinary watchmen had been augmented, and patrols appointed to watch it during the day, several robberies were committed; the bank of Pennsylvania, as observed before, was robbed, and attempts were made by the prisoners in the criminals jail to escape. A consideration of these circumstances, and the general unguarded state of the city, induced a number of private citizens, to associate for the purpose of affording it better protection.

Of this association, the following gentlemen were chosen officers :

John D. De Lacy, }
Edward Pole, } in the city.
Joseph Wright, }

William Mansfield, in the Northern Liberties.

George Young, Southwark.

The association informed the public, that their intentions were merely to have a body of men ready to turn out, armed and equipped, on any sudden emergency, or to mount guard at any of the prisons, or elsewhere, if necessary ; by thus being ready with arms and ammunition, to repair, at the first notice, to their respective alarm posts, that they might act with the greatest promptitude and efficiency, and that the civil magistrates and other good citizens might know where to find a body of men, prepared, to enforce a due obedience to the laws, and preserve order and tranquility.

The citizens were informed that in cases of fire, or riot in the city, the *old Potter's-Field* was chosen as the alarm post, or rallying point, from its central situation, and contiguity to both jails and *Morris's Building*, then the place of confinement for vagrants ; in the Northern Liberties, the city-hall or town-house ; and in Southwark, *Little's school house*, to which all the members of the association were to repair equipped, and there await the orders or presence of their own officers, a magistrate, or other civil officer.

The alarm was to be given by firing a field piece.

Robbery of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

On the night of the 4th of August, some villains entered the bank, and made an unsuccessful attempt to force open the doors of the cash vault, and to pick the lock of an iron chest ; but the institution sustained no loss ; as it was apprehended that the attempt would be renewed, and considering the insecurity of the building, and the impossibility of making such repairs to it as would render it safe, the porters were armed, and directed to sleep in the banking-house, in order to guard against the success of future attempts. The immediate removal of the bank to *Carpenter's-hall* was proposed. This building, from its construction, and the improvements which had been made to it, when in the occupancy of the Bank of the United States, was thought perfectly secure ; but previously to the removal, which took place on the Saturday following, a new patent lock was put to the outer door, and two

iron doors were fitted to the cash vault, with locks which had been used for the book vault, and which were of a better construction than any which could at that time be procured in the city. The precaution of obliging the porters to sleep in the Bank was continued, and the watchmen were charged to be particularly vigilant.

Thomas Cunningham, the porter, who is since dead, slept there alone, and early in the morning of Sunday the 2d of September, Mr. Annesley, the runner, having occasion to go to the Bank, found the back door of the banking house open; and looking into the banking room, he discovered the doors of the back vault likewise open. He immediately roused Cunningham, who was asleep up stairs; they found all the windows secured, the back door unbarred, and the doors of the cash vault unlocked. Upon an examination of the house, it was found that the locks had been opened by false keys, for no injury was done to the wards of any of them, nor was there any appearance of force having been used.

The loss which the institution had sustained, amounted to *one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-one cents.*

Every exertion was made to discover the perpetrators of this flagrant robbery. Advertisements were published throughout the United States, cautioning the public against the receipt of the post-notes stolen. Considerable rewards were offered for the apprehension of those concerned in the robbery, in addition to that of *one thousand dollars*, promised in the governor's proclamation. "Several persons were arrested upon suspicion, and amongst those was Patrick Lyon, the smith, who was employed in fitting the iron doors of the cash vault, *and without whose privity it is believed this robbery has not been committed.*"

After unceasing vigilance they had the satisfaction to discover the perpetrator of this daring robbery, so that the whole amount of the property stolen was recovered, except about three thousand two hundred dollars.

One Isaac Davis, a carpenter, had an account open in this bank: The first circumstance which excited suspicions against him, was a deposit of 16,000 dollars. Enquiry was made respecting his circumstances and character, which were found to be such, as to induce the officers of the bank to watch his conduct. On the 17th of November, he made another deposit of 3,910 dollars. The suspicions were now increased, and it was thought proper to enquire at the other

banks, whether he had made any deposits with them ; when such information was obtained, as left no doubt but that he was the robber. He was then apprehended, and, partly by threats, and partly by promise of an intercession with the governor for his pardon, the confession of his guilt was extorted from him.

His disclosures criminated only Thomas Cunningham, the late porter and himself ; for, he repeatedly declared, that they alone were concerned in the robbery. It was remarked, that Thomas Cunningham slept in the bank the night that the robbery was committed, and that he was taken ill of the yellow fever the day after—and died in the course of the week. Davis said that they had divided the money stolen, and that the deposits he had made in the different banks, were part of his share. He assured them that he had returned all he was possessed of, and that the remainder of the property stolen, would be found at the house where Cunningham died. They searched the house described, but without success. Davis was informed that unless he made a full disclosure, he would be committed to prison, and his house searched : By threats and promises, he acknowledged that he had visited Cunningham the day he was taken ill, and had received from him the remainder of the money stolen, a great part of which he had still secreted. They had then recovered in all 158,999 dollars and 53 cents : Davis also assigned over property which had cost him a short time before 800 dollars.

Davis declared that the plan of the robbery originated with Cunningham, who procured the false keys, and that he does not know who made them.

The tenor of this is taken from the report of the committee, of the State Assembly, who were appointed to make enquiry on the subject. They received their information from the officers of the bank. The attempt on the 4th of August, and the robbery on the 1st September, were supposed to be committed by the same persons. It does not appear evident that Cunningham, the porter, had any concern in the robbery. He was found asleep in the bank next morning ; neither his conduct nor countenance discovered the least symptoms of guilt, even to make him suspected. None of the money was found with him, when he died. No evidence but that of Davis, appears to criminate him ; and his death prevents his pleading in his own defence. It is not uncommon, in criminal cases, for the innocent to suffer punishment for the guilty : That Mr. Lyon, who fitted the doors

to the cash vault, should, at first, be implicated, was, perhaps, natural; but, after the perpetrator was discovered, and after Mr. Lyon was discharged, by a grand jury, from the charges alleged against him, an idea should not be impressed upon the public mind, founded upon *presumption* only, that he is the man, "*without whose privity, it is believed, this robbery has not been committed.*" This is cruel, and injurious to an ingenious, industrious tradesman, who required the preservation of character, to render his talents useful to himself, and to the public.

A convict, named Bradley, was the first person attacked in the criminals' jail. He was confined in a cell. At this time, it raged in an alley that runs from Fifth-street, near to the jail-wall, opposite to the cells; from whence it is supposed to have reached Bradley, whose window it fronted.—He was removed on the 8th of September, and died in a few hours after. From him, the disease communicated to other prisoners; the number of which, including debtors, amounted to upwards of three hundred. Shortly afterwards, the vagrants, and prisoners confined for petty offences, were removed to Morris's-Buildings, and the debtors to Norristown: The convicts, amounting to about one hundred and sixty, and untried of prisoners, near an hundred, then, only, remained in gaol. Mr. Smith, the jailor, on the appearance of the disease, became alarmed. He relinquished his charge on the 8th of September, and removed to the country. Robert Wharton, Esq. a vigilant and active magistrate, now mayor of our city, then assumed it. He resided there, and performed all the duties of jailor, until shortly after the 17th of September, when he was assisted by Mr. Peter Helm; who, afterwards, took upon himself the charge. The services rendered by Mr. Helm, during the calamity in 1793, when he presided at Bush-Hill-Hospital, and in 1797, when he superintended the City-Hospital, at the Wigwam, together with his services this year, justly entitle him to thanks. He was active in these different capacities, and zealously and undauntedly run into danger—but, the palm seems to rest upon other characters: Like the peacock in the fable, which other birds wished to vie with, some have been plucking his feathers.

After Mr. Helm took charge of the jail, he resided there day and night—watched the convicts, and attended the sick, alternately. Some of the keepers left the jail shortly after

Mr. Smith. Others were taken sick. Their places were supplied by constables, &c. The sick prisoners were attended by Dr. Benjamin Duffield. He caused every humane and salutary measure to be adopted for their accommodation. They were removed from the healthy, to a ward in the east wing, which was converted into an hospital. The convalescents were kept in a separate apartment. Strict attention was paid to cleanliness, for the better security against the spreading of the disease. The green wood was removed from the yard; all rubbish and putrifiable materials, were carried off: The obstructed water-channel was cleared: The pavement was frequently washed, and kept wet and cool, by means of the pump; and the sleeping wards, were, as usual, constantly ventilated. To these precautions, which were adopted by direction of Mr. Caleb Lownes, with their simple healthy diet, and the entire prohibition of every kind of liquor, is, perhaps, to be ascribed, the successful escape of so large a proportion of the prisoners. The disease spread through every quarter of the jail. '*Dutch Hannah*', a convict, was the first victim in the west wing, where the females are kept. Several of the convicts voluntarily offered their services as nurses, and attended the sick with tenderness and attention. One John Brown was the first that made this laudable offer.—He was taken sick, and died. There were, in all, forty-four cases in the jail; of which, twenty-seven paid their last debt to Nature. Nine were sent to the City-Hospital; two of which, only, recovered. Thirty-five were attended in jail; twenty of these survived.

On the 18th of August, some of the prisoners in the east wing attempted to escape. Perhaps they were instigated from a consideration of the ungarded state of the city—the absence of the jailor—and a wish to escape from the fever. They took the advantage of a visit from the physician. They seized upon the key of their apartment—forced their way out, knocked down Mr. Evans, a constable, then one of the assistant-keepers, and called to the convicts in the yard to come to their assistance. Mr. Wharton, who was in a different part of the jail, on hearing the alarm, went immediately to the assistance of the keepers. Miller, the ring-leader, had an axe lifted to dispatch Mr. Evans, which Mr. R. Wharton, and Mr. G. Gals, an assistant-keeper, observing, prevented, by well-directed balls from their muskets, which broke the bone of his right arm, and entered his body.—Mr. Wharton and Mr. Gals fired at the same time: the ball from the latter, it was generally supposed, proved fatal.

Another of the assailants, of the name of Vaughan, struck Mr. Evans with a bar of iron. He then retreated to his apartment. Evans pursued him, and lodged a ball in his lungs. He survived it about twenty-four hours. A Negro convict wounded another by a bayonet. They eventually drove the gang into their apartments. During the disturbance, the convicts behaved well: They did not even show a wish to aid the offenders. The bravery and prompt exertions of Mr. Wharton, deserve a high encomium.—Joined by Mr. Evans and Mr. Gass, the designs of these incorrigible villains were happily frustrated, and the city, in all probability, only thus preserved from devastation and pillage.

An unsuccessful attempt was afterwards made by two of the criminals, who were confined in the east dungeon.—They had nearly effected their escape, by undermining the wall, when first discovered.

On the night of the 18th of October, seven of the prisoners were successful in making their escape. They undermined the wall of the east wing, and got off; and only two of the banditti were taken.

Several sea-port towns in the United States, besides Philadelphia, have been afflicted with the same calamity this summer. It visited New-York about the 28th or 30th of July, nearly at the same period as it did here. The first public intimation of its introduction there, was made on the 6th of August. The citizens did not generally leave the town till the end of August, and towards the beginning of September. Then the disease had made considerable progress. The deaths amounted from twenty-three to twenty-five a-day.—It is estimated, that one-third to one-half of the whole inhabitants left that city. It continued to rage till the 8th or 10th of November. During this period, the deaths amounted to two thousand and eighty-six. One thousand five hundred and twenty-four, of these, fell victims to its rage. The enquiries made, to ascertain its cause, have generally been directed to those objects which tend to prove its domestic origin. Hence, perhaps, it is, that this idea is the most prevalent there.

Its introduction in Boston happened about the first of July. On the 4th of August, the selectmen had a consultation with the physicians: From whose reports, it appeared, that only sixteen persons had died with that disease since its first appearance; and that there were but ten persons then sick: That in all the cases, the probability was, that

"the infection was taken in or near the Town-dock." That the disease did not appear, in any instance, to be communicated from one person to another; "no physician, nurse, or attendant on the sick, having, at that time, taken the disorder."

At the same consultation, the physicians gave their opinion, that lobsters and oysters, at that season of the year, and until the middle of September, were extremely pernicious to the health, and predisposed the body to putrid disorders.

From this time, a regular report of the number of deaths and of the sick was published, by order of the selectmen, signed by Wm. Cooper, town-clerk. On the 20th of August, there were twenty sick; on the 31st, they increased to thirty-two, and continued to increase until the 26th of September, when there were ninety-seven cases. Afterwards, it gradually abated until the 6th of October; when it was checked at the approach of frost; and a succession of cold weather.—On the 18th, the inhabitants were invited to return from exile.

It made its appearance at Portsmouth, (N. H.) about the 20th of July, and raged until the beginning of October. Previous to the 20th of August, eleven persons died, seventeen were sick on the 24th, five on the 10th of September; and but only one case appeared on the 5th of October. A committee of health was instituted: they made their first report on the 20th of August. Whether its inhabitants generally ascribe this scourge to importation, or to domestic origin, cannot be determined by us, nor, perhaps, by them.

A few cases occurred in Newport, (R. I.) which excited alarm; but, upon investigation, made by the town-council, they traced the cause to the shipping, or to persons who had taken the contagion in New-York. It did not generally spread, nor was the mortality great.

New-London, in Connecticut, was also partially visited. On the 18th of September, forty-six were sick. The greatest number of new cases occurred between the 20th and 25th of September. It ceased about the end of October.

Some cases appeared in Portland, Maine. It did not there rapidly spread.

Shortly after its commencement in Philadelphia, it extended to the neighbouring towns. At Wilmington, (Delaware,) it raged, at least with equal violence, if not superior, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than it did in our city. They traced its origin to a communication with Philadelphia. It subsided nearly at the same time as here. Two

hundred and fifty-two died. Fifty died at Chester, and at Marcus-Hook, fifty-two—at Chew's Landing, a small village in New-Jersey, ten miles from Philadelphia, twenty-six died—and at Cooper's Ferry, opposite to the city, about the same number. There were also many cases at Trenton, Lambertton, Frankford, Bristol, &c. Many fell victims.—In Germantown and its neighbourhood, fifty-eight cases occurred, of which thirty-three died: thirty-seven of the cases were actually in Germantown: of these, twenty died.

Some went from the city with the disease on them; others were out but one day previous to being attacked; but, generally, at about three, and sometimes six days after. In some instances, it was not taken till they had been out ten, twelve, sixteen, and even twenty one days. The period between receiving it, and its coming into action, varied in different constitutions. In the full and vigorous, it was less than in the debilitated. Intemperance, a dread of it, fatigue or exposure to the sun, facilitated its action. Its violence was, in some cases, as great as in the city, and its termination in death as speedy; but, in general, the cases were protracted. Some had the black-vomit, and expired in convulsions, and a great number of the successful, as well as unsuccessful cases, assumed a yellowish colour.

The following paragraphs, from newspapers, state that it raged in several other parts of the continent; but, we are not, however, in possession of any other evidence:

“One-sixth part of the usual number of inhabitants, residing at City-Point (V.), have been swept off in the course twenty-odd days”—“that the fatal malady was spread by the ship Nestor, of Portland, captain Wait, which vessel arrived at City-Point, from Philadelphia, on the 24th August, having thrown four dead hands overboard on her passage.—Being without hands to load with tobacco, Negroes were called upon; and, out of eleven, thus employed, ten have died. Almost every case can be traced to this vessel.”

“Bilious fevers are unusually numerous and obstinate in many parts of the country; and, in several interior towns, very fatal. At New-Milford, great sickness prevails, and the fever has the essential symptoms of yellow fever. At Royalton, on White-River, in Vermont, and on the Grand-Isles, in Lake Champlain, the yellow fever prevails with considera-

ble mortality. The disease has the characteristic symptoms of the genuine yellow fever, and terminates fatally in about six days. Royalton is situated on the bend of White-River, on a dry, gravelly soil, but enclosed by very high mountains, which really make the position of the town, a deep valley.

“At Windsor, in Vermont, a similar fever prevails. This is on Connecticut river; the banks of which are high in that neighbourhood, and make little or no marsh; but, the town is almost surrounded by mountains. In such positions, there is a great accumulation of heat, from the reverberated rays of the sun in hot weather; and, in all such situations, the human race are more exposed to autumnal fevers and dysentery, than on hills which overlook the surrounding country.”

“Baltimore has happily escaped this year. Their sufferings, in 1797, convinced them of the propriety of an efficient quarantine law, and a strict attention to cleanliness. Their care and their success is a good example to other cities. Their mayor enforced a strict compliance with the ordinance for clearing the gutters, and removing every kind of filth, not only from the streets, but from the houses and lots. He also solicited the different fire-companies, to have their engines frequently exercised in watering the streets. This was complied with, as it was deemed necessary to guard against its domestic generation. On the 10th of August, the Board of Health ordered that all vessels, arriving from any of the West-India islands, laden with certain cargoes, which they particularly specified, should be prohibited by the health-officer from coming up into port; but, that the cargo thereof should be discharged into another vessel, while it remained in the river, and that necessary care should be observed to purify the same, before it should be admitted into the city. Communication between Baltimore and the cities of Philadelphia, New-York, Wilmington, &c. was prohibited, under certain restrictions, by proclamations of the mayor, bearing date August 18th, and September 15th.”

The governor of South-Carolina issued a proclamation, directing that all vessels which should arrive at Charleston, from Philadelphia, or any port or place on the river Delaware, should be brought to, under the guns of Fort-Johnson, and perform quarantine.

Many other places in the United States adopted similar measures. In the different ports of Great-Britain, our vessels were also obliged to ride quarantine.

CHAPTER V.

Desultory remarks——Incidents during the calamity.

THE following is taken from a newspaper of August 6th : “ Humanity must surely recoil at the circumstance, but the fact is certain, that a poor, distressed object of human woe, was forcibly landed, on the morning of Friday last, from a vessel, at the public wharf at the hay-scales, in the district of the Northern-Liberties, at 11 o'clock ; and lay exposed there, without shelter, the same night, and remained under the debilitating heat of Saturday, until one o'clock, when the poor sufferer expired, without receiving the friendly aid of humanity to support him in the last moments of life. His corpse was afterwards suffered to be interred at the expense of a few charitable citizens.

Query—Whence, and from what cause, does this apathy of the police of the district of the Northern Liberties arise ? Are, or are not, the funds, established by law, adequate to discharge common acts of humanity ?

“ August 6. VERITAS.”

It is almost impossible to conceive the miseries which some of our unfortunate fellow-mortals were doomed to sustain. We give the following incidents as a picture, though imperfect :

“ About the middle of August, a German, a stranger in the place, applied to be admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital. His case did not come strictly within their cognizance, and he was refused. He then solicited an entrance into the alms-house ; but having the dysentery, and not being entitled to a place of residence there, he was unsuccessful. His next application was to the Health-Officer of the port ; but he conceiving himself unauthorized to send him to the City-Hospital, the poor wretch was turned away, without any hope of relief. What became of him, is not known ; but

the despondency depicted in his countenance, produced a correspondent sentiment of sympathy in the minds of many, all of whom seemed to regret his unhappy condition, though none knew in what manner to grant him the aid he required."

The body of a man was found in the house of captain Stevens, which was almost ate up by vermin. The family had left the house about a month previous. Three days after which, it was opened to get out some goods, and shut up again till the end of September; when a captain Skaidmore procured the key to take out a chest. As soon as he opened the door, such an offensive stench issued out of it, as induced him, and a boy who accompanied him, to retreat. They were both, shortly after, taken sick. The body was suffered to remain till evening; when two negroes were hired, for sixteen dollars, to throw the corpse into the river. No trace was left to distinguish whether it was the remnant of a white or of a black man, excepting his having long brown hair.—It is true, though very extraordinary, that the family do not know how he got in, nor what soul had possessed the body. They left no person, to their knowledge, in the house. It was well secured, and they found it so. He lay under a cot-bedstead, and had nothing on but a shirt. Even a woman who afterwards cleansed the house, took sick and died.—Hence, a father, a mother, a wife, or perhaps his children, will, daily, hope to find him; but, while this anticipation may lull their minds from too-deeply grieving at his loss, no trace remains of him. They do not know that he is gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

A man was found dead in a house in Front, near Walnut-street. The corpse was first discovered, by an offensive smell. From the time that elapsed after the family left the house, it is thought, it laid there, at least, a month. It was in so high a state of putrefaction, that it was removed by pieces to the coffin in which it was deposited.

A man was found dead in a sail-loft, who was seen, apparently hearty, only three days previous.

A French gentleman was found dead in a house in Vine, near Front-street. The corpse was discovered only by a putrid effluvia. No person lived in the house with him.

A woman was found dead in Water-street. The corpse laid one day before it was discovered. Her young child was alive upon the same bed with her.

The corpse of a woman was found on the commons, also of two men at No. 171, North Second-street.

The corpse of a man was found in Water-street. It was carefully laid out, and wrapped in a sheet, ready for the coffin.

September 23—A person was found dead in Eighth, between Race and Vine-streets. On the 25th, a child was found dead, on the commons, near Potter's-field. On the 27th, the body of a man was discovered on the wharf below Mr. Wharton's counting-house.

October 16—A dead woman was found in a house at the corner of Eighth and Shippen-streets.

About the 16th of August, a person, passing through Union, between Second and Third-streets, perceived a noxious effluvia, of the nature of that which is emitted by coffee, in a state of putrefaction. He was next day seized with a severe illness, and died in a few days.

About the 24th of August, a person went home in a fright, from having seen a yellow-looking man. He took sick, and died in eight days.

The case of Jane Doron, at the City-Hospital, is somewhat remarkable: She was, to all appearance, dead. A coffin was brought, and other preparations for her interment pursued. But some doubt remained in the mind of Dr. May, the physician. He returned—and, upon examining her body, he felt a warmth, near the heart, yet without any palpitation. Urged by this, he then resolved to try his utmost efforts. He began to rub her arm, in order to bring on a pulse by friction. The steward, who was also present, laid hold of the other arm, and followed the example. In two hours, she shewed symptoms of life, first, by a quivering at the region of the heart, and a few hours afterwards, by an hysterical fit, which went off with a copious effusion of tears. She recovered.

Mr. J. Conchy's son died of the calamity. The same day his daughter went to the river to bring water : She fell in, and was drowned.

A person entered the house of Mr. M·P——. He mentioned that he had just put a body in a coffin. This alarmed Mrs. M·P——. She immediately took sick. Distress, unusually accumulated, soon followed. Mrs. M·P—— and a child were attacked. Mrs. M·P——'s mother and brother went to assist them. They were likewise seized ; and all died but Mr. and Mrs. M·P—— : nor did distress end here :—Whilst they were in state of convalescence, they were recommended to move to a more airy, and less-infected situation. On their removal, they hired a white nurse ; having previously experienced the negligence of several black ones. But, she proved to be more abandoned. She let in some persons during the night. Their noise alarmed Mr. M·P——, who was but just able to walk. He went to inquire what was going on ; but, he found them gone, and fire on the floor in several places. They were robbed of cash, plate, &c.—Even the body-clothes of the two patients, who were in bed, were carried off.

In many families the mortality was general. Three bodies have been taken out of *one* house at *one* time. Whole families were, in several instances, swept off. Mr. Wiles's wife died on the 26th of September. By the time the hearse came for the corpse, his son was dead ; his journeyman died the same day ; next day Mr. Wiles died, and his brother-in-law next day after.

Mr. Scott, a stout, robust man, in delirium, ran into the street in his shirt and night-cap ; and walked up several squares, before he was overtaken. A patient made his escape from the Hospital with nothing on but his shirt, and went to his lodgings, in Water-street, (a distance of two miles) ; when he arrived, he was covered with blood : It was caused by his removing the bandages from the orifice, where he was bled at the Hospital.

The screams of a woman, who died at No. 32, Carter's-alley, were heard to the distance of Strawberry-alley, on the one side, and Dock-street on the other. The wall of the room was sprinkled with blood, that issued from her mouth, upwards of two feet from where her head lay.

Some were attacked in the street, others on the commons, and there generally laid till a coach came to carry them to the Hospital.—Drunkards, lying in the street, have also been sent to the Hospital, supposed to have the fever.

Many scenes occurred to the drivers of the sick coaches, which were calculated to soften hearts the most hardened ! Fathers and mothers delivered to them their sick children, children their parents, wives their husbands, husbands their wives, &c. &c. but most frequently, masters their servants and landlords their lodgers.

A gentleman who remained in the city during the calamity, principally from an intention of assisting his suffering fellow-creatures, in taking his rounds one morning, met with a man lying in a gutter ; who, in his agony, had much bruised himself and torn his cloaths. A number of people at a distance were viewing him ; but none ventured to his assistance. His own son had deserted him ! Shocking to humanity ! Had it not been for the interference of the above gentleman, he must have died, to the reproach of human nature, like a beast ! He was removed to the Hospital, where the last moments of this afflicted man were somewhat assuaged by the lenient hand of attention. He lived but a few hours after he was removed from the gutter.

A gentleman of New-Jersey, went to Germantown. When arrived, he felt overcome by heat and fatigue ; but, notwithstanding, he transacted his business ; and immediately set off to return home. On his way in the road, which leads from Frankford to Germantown, perceiving a pleasant place under the shade of a tree, he laid down, with an intention of resting himself. Several persons, who passed by, expressed their pity for his situation, supposing him ill with the fever, but took good care to keep on the other side of the road. At length, a lady, with her daughter, who happened to be riding by, perceived him, and supposing him ill of the fever, ordered her servant to drive up to the fence. The gentleman, surprized, raised himself up, and the lady in a sympathizing tone of voice, desired to know if he was unwell. He informed her he was not. But she supposing he was unwilling to confess it, pressed him, that if he had the fever, and no friends near, she would take him to her house, which was close by, and nurse him herself. The gentleman, im-

pressed with gratitude, arose, thanked her, and declared that he was only fatigued, and had not been in Philadelphia.

A person from Philadelphia, travelling in west New-Jersey, stopped at the house of Mr. Craig, a miller, where he was attacked with the fever: he died in a few days. During his illness, he was nursed by Mrs. Craig both day and night, who would not let any others go nigh him. She remained with him till he died, and even assisted to lay him in a coffin.

A woman of Wilmington, after losing one of her family with the fever that raged there, fled with her five children to the house of her father, a few miles from Chester.—He possesses a large house, farm, &c. On their approach, her father's house-keeper came to the gate, and forbid them to enter, at the same time fastened it. The fugitives took shelter in a school-house, nearly opposite, and received daily support, for near three weeks, from the neighbours generally, the father's family excepted.

During the height of the calamity, it was difficult to procure nurses. The hire was from one to five dollars per day! Richard Allen and William Gray, two men of colour, were very serviceable in assisting to procure nurses. They recommended none but those whom they supposed could be trusted.

A young man, of the name of Henry Bullyberger, of Philadelphia, moved to Upper-Providence, Delaware county, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia. Contrary to the injunctions of his friends, he secretly visited Philadelphia to see his relations. He went to the Hospital burying-ground: he there saw seventeen interred. His sister and her husband, whom he visited, took the fever, with himself, who all died in the space of nine days.

Many facts appear, which evidence that the yellow fever is contagious in country places, distant from tide-water, marshes, &c. In Germantown, the infection was, in several cases, communicated from one to another.

Table of daily returns for August.

Days.	New Cases.	City Hospital.				Total Deaths in 1798.	Total Deaths in 1793.
		Admitted.	Died.	Cured.	Remaining.		
1						Total till this date.	Total till this date.
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8						53	66
9		4	1		2	12	11
10		9	1		10	7	6
11		11	2		19	16	7
12		7	6		18	20	5
13		9	4		23	17	11
14		3	4		22	20	4
15		6	6		22	27	9
16		7	2		27	17	7
17		10	3	2	32	15	6
18	15	3	3		32	19	5
19		9	7	2	32	24	9
20		5	5	1	30	16	7
21	50	11	3		38	20	8
22	38	11	3		46	31	13
23	42	11				20	10
24	49	10	11	2	54	25	17
25	37	8	6	1	55	40	12
26	111 }	18	7	1	65	48	17
27		19	10		65	34	12
28	60	8	6	1	67	36	22
29	69	13	8		65	33	24
30	53	12	8	4	67	45	20
31	81	18	6	3	77	31	17
	605	222	112	17		626	325

Table of daily returns for September.

Days.	New Cases.	City Hospital.				Total Deaths in 1798.	Total Deaths in 1793.
		Admitted.	Died.	Cured.	Remaining.		
1	107	18	12	2	81	48	17
2	} 130	22	7	1	95	41	18
3		8	9	5	84	28	11
4	87	18	8	3	91	65	23
5	100	17	10		98	67	20
6	93	25	4	2	116	50	24
7	127	17	13	3	117	52	18
8	110	14	8	2	122	63	42
9	} no re- port.	16	7	13	120	73	32
10		11	13	2	115	74	29
11	91	14	8	5	117	73	23
12	105	15	9		122	71	33
13	85	16	9	3	125	57	37
14	92	10	8	3	112	61	48
15	97	18	7	4	117	60	56
16	} 198	} 27	} 14	} 7	} 121	} 128	67
17							81
18	105	17	7		131	57	68
19	84	32	9	1	151	58	61
20	72	20	9	6	154	69	67
21	126	16	13		158	78	57
22	86	15	7	1	164	68	76
23	} 194	15	10	26	142	71	68
24		18	15		145	63	96
25	85	25	8	12	149	80	87
26	95	14	16	6	140	77	52
27	96	13	7		146	86	60
28	54	13	10	13	136	106	51
29	67	9	8	4	133	75	57
30		10	11			85	63
2486		483	276	124		2004	1442

Table of daily returns for October.

Days.	New Cases.	City Hospital.				Total Deaths in 1798.	Total Deaths in 1793.
		Admitted.	Died.	Cured.	Remaining.		
1	*100	11	15	22	116	85	74
2	39	19	9		116	83	67
3	41	16	3	12	117	49	78
4	22	8	7		118	46	58
5	25	5	4	16	101	36	71
6	18	9	8	17	85	38	76
7	} 48	8	2			25	82
8		2	2	6	85	29	90
9	27	6	3		88	20	102
10	32	6	2	14	78	14	93
11	47	7	3		82	43	119
12	36	14	8		87	41	111
13	23	9	2	12	82	27	104
14	} 48	8	8		82	40	81
15		8	5		85	34	80
16	22	7	4	12	76	32	70
17	27	4	4		76	25	80
18	27	4	3		77	25	59
19	17	4	5	24	52	34	65
20	13	4	2		54	19	55
21	} 26	4	1		58	14	59
22		3	4		57	20	82
23	16	1	4		40	22	54
24	10	5	1	14	44	17	38
25	12	5	1		48	16	35
26	12	2	1		49	20	23
27	5	3	1	12	39	20	13
28	} 18	3	3		39	16	25
29		3	5	7	30	22	17
30	8	3	3		30	15	16
31	10	2	3		29	16	22
	729	193	126	168		943	1999

* This 100 also includes the new cases of the day previous.

Table exhibiting the number of interments in each
Burying-Ground.

NAMES.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total 1798	Total 1793
Christ Church - - - - -	12	44	12	68	173
St. Peter's - - - - -	25	25	14	64	109
St. Paul's - - - - -	14	21	9	44	70
First Presbyterian - - - - -	18	17	12	47	73
Second Presbyterian - - - - -	18	32	17	67	128
Third Presbyterian - - - - -	19	33	1	69	107
Scots Presbyterian - - - - -				19	33
Associate Church - - - - -				18	12
St. Mary's Church - - - - -	52	147	38	237	281
Trinity Church - - - - -	12	34	15	61	54
Friends - - - - -	24	71	24	119	373
Free Quakers - - - - -	10	6	7	23	39
Swedes - - - - -	21	40	18	79	75
German Lutheran - - - - -	54	192	128	374	641
German Reformed - - - - -	29	97	66	192	261
Moravians - - - - -		6	7	13	13
Baptists - - - - -	5	29	11	45	60
Methodists - - - - -	9	21	16	46	32
Universalists - - - - -				9	2
Jews - - - - -				00	2
African Episcopal and Methodist - - - - -	5	9	5	19	
City Hospital - - - - -				1716	1334
Kenington - - - - -				235	169
Coates's - - - - -				9	
Total from the 1st to the 5th Nov.	-	-	-	3573 72	4041
				3645	

The above table makes the total of deaths amount to 3645. Our list of the names of the deceased only amounts to 3521; but, we think it probable, that the total mortality, occasioned by the pestilence, this year, including those who died in the country, exceeds 4000.

APPENDIX.

LETTER

From a gentleman of experience and respectability,

TO

THE EDITORS.

I APPROVE your design of publishing a history of the malignant fever which has ravaged our city, and divers other parts of America. I hope it will be useful to the citizens of the United States, and profitable to yourselves. Such light as may be in my power to throw upon this subject, you shall have. I propose, therefore, to answer your queries according to the best of my judgment, in the order you have stated them.

Query 1. "Is it" (the disease) "of domestic origin, or imported? If one, or the other, be pleased to state the reasons for your opinion."

Answer. I believe the disease, this year, ~~was~~ in the years '93 and '97, to have been imported; and, I will add, contagious: (this being still doubted by some, and denied by others). My reasons are as follow. In the years '93 and '97, the disorder broke out near the river, and spread, with remarkable regularity, up and down the river; going from house to house and from street to street, until it extended, from the river, quite to the westward part of the city. In the present year, it appeared in several parts of the city, distant from each other, nearly at the same time: From this circumstance, those gentlemen who had entertained a belief that the disease we had in '93 and '97 was of domestic origin, appeared confirmed in their opinion; and concluded that others,

must now agree with them, that the disease, both then and now, originated in this city. If the regular manner in which the disorder spread over the city, in the years '93 and '97, furnished an argument in favour of its being imported and contagious, so does the manner in which it appeared among us in the present year, furnish an argument, equally strong, that it was imported and contagious. Its spreading over the whole city, in the present year, has been as uniform as it was before; although it appeared in different parts of it nearly at the same time. Two flat-men, who lodged near the sign of the Cross-Keys, were among the first who died of this disorder. Two young men, of the names of Ralston and Beaty, lodged together near the hay-scales, up town; they had worked on board the ship Deborah; were both seized with the fever, and died. A young man, of the name of Isdell, came from Burlington, went on board the Deborah to see an acquaintance, was soon after seized with the fever, and died. Doctor Kheimly attended a young man who died with the fever; the Doctor was informed this man belonged to the Deborah. A young man, who belonged to the family of the gentleman who owned the Deborah, died of the fever. It has been repeatedly asserted, that Ely Shoemaker, and 'quire Servoss, were on board the Deborah; they died of the fever. A gentleman, who lives at Kensington, has assured me, that they were in health until the Deborah was taken there, to be repaired; that several of the carpenters, who worked on board her, were seized with the fever and died; and, from them, it spread through the place. Doctor Bennewell happened to be near this vessel when she was there; he was soon after seized with the fever; it spread through his family, and some of them died. It is asserted, that a man, of the name of Philips, who lived in Water-street, between Walnut-street and the Draw-bridge, went down the river and brought up one, or more sick men, from the Deborah; they died: Philips was seized with the disease, and died.—About the same time, the disorder appeared in the family of the next neighbour of Philips, and soon after, in divers other places in the south part of the city, all of which could have been traced to the neighbourhood where Philips had died. It now made its appearance up town, about the hay-scales, where Ralston and Beaty, who had worked on board the Deborah, died; and at the Cross-Keys, where two shallop-men had died. In consequence of my profession, as an apothecary, and persons coming from various parts of the town

for medicine, I had an opportunity of discovering that, although the disease raged violently in many parts of the city at the same time, yet there were many other parts entirely free from complaint; but, by degrees, the healthy parts diminished in magnitude, and the sickly parts increased until they met; after which, again, and before the disease had searched out every part of the town, some parts, where the disorder had raged violently, became free from disease; whilst other parts of the town were visited that before had been healthy. Near thirty persons have died in a few houses, opposite this city, in the Jerseys. The case of the vessel, mentioned in the newspapers, sailing from this city to City-Point, in Virginia, is a striking proof of the contagion of this disease; from this vessel the disorder spread, and great numbers of the inhabitants died. About 12 persons, who came to the annual meeting of the Friends, died. A man came from Wilmington to this city; was in Water-street, near Philips's; was taken ill soon after he returned home, and died. Some time after, a quantity of rags, for a paper-maker, was sent from this city to Wilmington; several young persons, who handled them, were taken ill and died: from them, some say, it spread.

Those who hold that the disorder is of domestic origin, have said that many places have been visited with as great mortality, in proportion to their numbers, as this city; and who have had no intercourse with any place, so as to have taken the disorder by infection; that the first who died among them, had never been from home. This has been asserted by some, and contradicted by others. It would be an arduous task to ascertain the facts, neither is it material. If this should even be granted, it does by no means prove what is endeavoured to be inferred from it. If handling a few rags communicated the disease, as at Wilmington, and opening a chest of clothes, as was the case at Bordentown, might not the disorder have been carried, in some such way, where it has been supposed to have originated, and at the same time unnoticed? Has it not been frequently carried in bales of goods and clothing, from one country to another? Is it then to be wondered at, that it should appear in some places where its communication could not be traced or accounted for?

In the year '94, this city, Boston and New-London, were clear of the disease; and New-York and Baltimore, were afflicted with it: In the present year, this city, New-York,

Boston, New-London, and other places, have had it, and Baltimore was healthy. Now, it is scarcely possible that an epidemical disease, originating in some peculiar state of the atmosphere, could appear so singular. What extraordinary phenomenon has appeared, in the elements, to produce such astonishing effects? Had some deadly exhalation arisen from the bowels of the earth—or such a blast of air, as, at times, appears in some parts of the world, where men are suddenly smitten with disease—had the heavens assumed an appearance very unusual, we might, then, have had some reason to conclude this disorder of domestic origin; but when the weather has been remarkably serene and pleasant—when the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Baltimore all breathe the same common air (unless, indeed, at Baltimore it is less salubrious)—that, at the same time, a most mortal epidemic, as it is called, should visit us, and they all enjoy good health! This cannot be: The disease we have had among us, I believe, has arisen from no such cause. It is the opinion of some gentlemen of the faculty, that coffee and grain, in a state of putrefaction, will generate a putrid fever; but they do not agree in saying, how far such a fever is contagious: Some, who admit that they would generate a putrid fever, deny such a fever would be contagious; others do not admit that a putrid fever would arise from such a cause. If coffee or grain, in a state of putrefaction, will, at any time, generate a contagious putrid fever, it will at all times do so, the state of the atmosphere being the same, because the operations of nature are uniformly alike; but, among the farmers and millers in America, no instances of the kind has appeared.

The late doctor Chauvett, who had resided many years in the West-Indies, always gave it as his opinion, that the fever, commonly called the West-India fever, from its prevailing there, was not natural to the climate, but was imported from Africa. Doctor Letsom, of London, in a letter to a gentleman of the faculty in this city, informs him, that a vessel sailed from Africa in the year '93, and arrived in the West-Indies, having a malignant fever on board; that this fever spread among the king's troops with great mortality; that one remarkable circumstance attending the disease was, that those who died seldom survived the fifth day. It is now further well known, that, from the year '93 to the present time, the fever in the West-Indies has been worse than usual. A master of a vessel, who has sailed to the West-Indies for some years past, assured me, that, in the year '96, he lay

near a British man of war of 74 guns, that the fever appeared among the crew, and that 30 persons were buried from her in twenty-four hours. A medical gentleman, with whom I am acquainted, has further informed me, that he was on the coast of Africa, in the year 1788, when the vessels that were there, had on board a disease resembling the one we have had, in all respects. We see, then, in the year '88, this disorder was in Africa; doctor Letfom has traced it from Africa to Philadelphia, in the year '93; and that it has been in the West-Indies from '93 to the present year. Is it not then more than probable, that it has been repeatedly brought from thence to the United States of America?

That this disease is the plague, or a plague, is evident, if we attend to the symptoms and circumstances attending it. In the first place, great prostration of strength attended the sick from the first attack; some died in a few hours after they were taken ill; many died within 24 hours after; but generally on the fifth day. Many were raving and distracted, and would have got away from their nurses if they could. They frequently bled at the mouth and nose, and died with the black vomit. There is a great resemblance, in other respects, between the disease we have had, and those plagues which has visited other countries.

Under the article of plague, in the Encyclopedia, we are told of a plague that killed scarce any women, and very few except lusty men. Another plague, mentioned by Boterus, which assaulted none but the younger sort. Cardon speaks of a plague at Basil, with which the Switzers were infected, and the Italians, Germans and French, exempted; and a dreadful one at Copenhagen, which, though it raged among the Danes, spared the Germans, Dutch and English, who went with all freedom, and without the least danger, to the houses of the infected. During the plague which ravaged Syria in 1760, it was observed, that people of the soundest constitutions were the most liable to it, and that the weak and delicate were either spared, or easily cured: it was most fatal to the Moors; when it attacked them, it was, generally, incurable.

The disease we had in the years '93 and 97 was more mortal among men than women; and was still more so among the strong and vigorous than among the weak and delicate; and rarely attacked any under 14 years of age; the West-Indians escaped it altogether. In the present year, it seems to have seized all ages and both sexes, except the West-In-

dians, and they have escaped it as heretofore ; persons lately from Europe took it readily, and it was generally mortal.

From the foregoing resemblance between the plague, which has desolated other countries, and the sickness we have had, we may safely pronounce it a plague. If, then, this is its proper appellation, it has not generated in America ; no cause, adequate to the generating such a disease, having appeared among us. To say that the elements have undergone some extraordinary change, is merely an assertion that does not appear to have any foundation. Is there not a great degree of uniformity in the temperature of the air and elements, from Massachusetts-Bay to Virginia ? and, yet, how different has been the fate of the inhabitants, in particular places, between the one and the other. What salubrity in the air and elements has Baltimore been blessed with beyond Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and other places in the present year, and which it was deprived of in the year '94, and Philadelphia enjoyed in preference ?

The foregoing are reasons to induce me to believe the disease we have had, was not an epidemical disease, occasioned by any peculiar state of the atmosphere, nor occasioned by any stagnated filth in or near, our city. The disorder we have had is no less than a plague ; and, as no sufficient cause has appeared to generate a plague, so, of consequence, it must have been imported.

It is generally agreed that the plague was never bred, or propagated, in Britain ; but was always imported there : and if it be so, may we not, with as much reason, conclude it was never bred or generated in America ? I do not say this is impossible, but only contend it hath never yet happened, although we have had a disease, in the last war, approaching thereto, viz. the camp fever.

To what cause, then, shall we attribute the origin of such a disease ? Not to a few bags of damaged coffee, or vegetable substances, in a state of putrefaction ; this, in my opinion, would not do it. Although persons approaching such a source of polluted air might get a fever, yet I cannot believe such a fever would be contagious. My suspicions are, that this disease takes its origin from human nature.

There are frequent plagues among the brute creation, and which are confined to one particular species. I suspect, then, that those plagues originate in some peculiar manner among the particular species which are afflicted, whether dogs, cats, horses, or horned cattle. Plagues, therefore,

among men, originate not by means of damaged grain, coffee, or any vegetable substances, in a state of putrefaction; but by means of human nature in a state of peculiar disease, death and putrefaction. A number of persons crowded together, in a narrow apartment, although in perfect health, will soon generate a disease; and it will be more malignant the longer they are confined. A large encampment, if provisions are bad, and the men not kept clean, and impurities not removed, will generate disease—these are the jail and camp fever, and resemble a plague in some degree; but to render them so virulent, as to become highly contagious, for they are contagious in some degree, it may possibly require that most offensive and deadly exhalation, which arise from the human corps in a state of putrefaction; this combination of causes, together with a particular state of the atmosphere, produces, as I suppose, what is properly, and distinguishedly, called the plague. This effluvia operates upon persons of a peculiar habit of body, as a poisonous leaven, so as speedily to reduce them to that state of disease, in which they transmit the same pestilential miasmata, as persons in the small-pox, and some other diseases, propagate the same disease. I have either read, or heard, of a plague, arising from a grave having been opened, when the corps was in a state of putrefaction; the grave-digger being first seized, and dying; from him it spread. That such a cause might produce a malignant fever, there is no doubt; how far it would be contagious, depends upon known facts: that the jail and camp fevers are contagious, in some degree, is true; and that human corps, in a state of putrefaction, will communicate a malignant and putrid fever, is also true; that they may unite together, and, under a peculiar state of the atmosphere, constitute a malignant, putrid and contagious fever, is almost certain; and I very much doubt whether any thing short of either one or other of those causes, or these combined, would produce such a fever. We are told, that an immense swarm of locusts dying has occasioned a plague. I do not doubt the story; yet I do not believe that this disease was contagious or catching from man to man; an immense number of locusts, in a state of putrefaction, might contaminate the air, so as to render it almost fatal for any person to breathe it. Thousands might die from such a cause; yet this is a different thing from contagion; every man being seized with such a sickness, derives his disorder immediately from a great mass of contaminated air; but a contagious, putrid fever is

where the disease communicates an effluvia; which, being received by persons of a peculiar habit of body, produces, in them, the same disease. It is highly probable, as I have before observed, that every contagious disease with which mankind are afflicted, arises from some peculiar cause among the species.—

Those gentlemen who believe the disease we have had was neither imported nor contagious, advance the following reasons, viz. that very few of those who nursed in the disease took it; and many others escaped who were much exposed to the contagion, and that it did not spread in the country. It is, indeed, one consoling circumstance attending the disease, that there did not appear that danger in nursing in it, as might have been apprehended from so malignant a disease; but it does not therefore follow that it is not, or was not, contagious. It is true, there are some persons of that peculiar habit of body which do not take the disease, let them be ever so much exposed to it; were not this the case, the world would soon be depopulated.

It has been said, that some of those who nursed at the hospital, in the midst of great contagion, enjoyed their health; but leaving the hospital, and coming into town, they caught the disorder. From this, it is inferred, that the disease was not contagious in itself; but that the danger arose from the peculiar state of the atmosphere in the city. Admitting the facts to be as above stated, I account for the nurses escaping the sickness at the hospital, and taking it in the city, upon other principles. The hospital is a building which stands alone, and well aired, and was kept clean; the miasmata, arising from the sick, was speedily extinguished, or carried away by the free admission of the air: this, together with the contiguous vegetation, and the salubrious exhalations arising therefrom, rendered it much safer, than where buildings erected, with brick, are crowded together, and the streets paved. By those means, the air must have been much more disposed to spread contagion, and to add virulency to the disease.

I have now answered your query with respect to the origin of the disorder, and, have further given you some reasons why I believe it to be contagious, many others might be advanced.

2dly, You request to be informed of “the time when the first case appeared, and where?”

On the 2d of July, Mark Miller died, as has been re-

ported, with the usual symptoms of the yellow fever. And as this case could not be traced to any vessel from the West-Indies, it has been used as an argument in favour of its domestic origin: But, it is said, the bed on which he slept, at his lodgings in Callowhill-street, was one on which a young man laid, while he had the yellow fever in the year '97. If this be true, as I believe the disease to be of the pestilential kind, it accounts for his having taken the disorder, and points out the necessity of well cleansing houses. There were divers other persons who died in the month of June and July, (whose names I have forgot) with symptoms, as it was said, very much resembling the yellow fever; and those gentlemen who hold that the fever originated among us, advance these cases as additional arguments in favour of their hypothesis: But, might they not have died in consequence of contagion remaining, either in beds or cloathing from the preceding year, or from some vessels from the West Indies? for, the disease is there, and no doubt has been brought by other vessels besides the Deborah and Mary; or might not those persons have died of a billious fever, such as that which sometimes prevails in the summer season, which is not contagious, yet, in its symptoms, is very much like the malignant fever we have had among us? It may be said, that if those persons had received the disorder either by a vessel from the West-Indies, from pestilential miasmata, remaining in beds or cloathing, the disorder would have spread from them over the city. This does not follow, neither. There is no doubt but that a certain pre-disposition, in the air, is necessary, in order for it to spread, and a pre-disposition of body also to receive it. A warm summer produces this effect: it both renders the atmosphere disposed to spread the disease, and the habits of bodies among the people to receive it, and also it may require the summer season to produce this effect, so as for it to spread generally, yet some individuals may take it earlier. This sentiment seems corroborated from a great number having had the disorder since it has generally abated; for, as some have taken the disorder since the weather has been so favourable as to have very much extinguished it, so some might have taken it from previous contagion, before the season was such as to promote a general infection.

Your third query is, "What were the general appearances of the disease? Were they any way different from the year '93." Answer. The general appearances of the disease

so nearly resembled the appearances in the year '93, as evidently shewed it to be the same disease, yet more malignant and mortal. In the year '93, scarce any took the disorder under 14 or 15 years of age: it was less mortal among women than men. In the present year, it has been very mortal among all ages, and both sexes.

4th. You query, "What were the successful modes of treatment? did they differ from former practice?"

Answer. The most successful mode of treating this disorder, appeared to be, either by salivating the patient as speedily as possible, or by promoting a copious sweat, on the first symptoms appearing; then to open the body well, and by keeping it open with moderate purges, and frequent clystering. Altho' the lancet was not so frequently used as heretofore, yet, in some cases, it was, in my opinion, very proper. The regimen should be of the cooling kind; such as that generally known and practised in malignant fevers. If the patient should be seized with a pain in the stomach, which is sometimes the case, and it is an unfavourable symptom, I have known extraordinary good effects produced by fomenting the part with a decoction of flaxseed. There is no disease which depends more upon the nurse; for, if your physician is ever so skilful, if your nurse is inattentive, you may, nevertheless, lose your friend; and, it is on this account, that this disease has been more mortal than otherwise it would have been. I have been informed by a young man, who nursed in the disorder, at Wilmington, that the mortality was considerably less among those who were laid under tents, and upon the ground, with only straw under them, than among those who were attended in the usual way in dwelling houses.

5th. You query, "Was the disease in any case infectious, when carried into the country, distant from tide-water?"

Answer. This disease was infectious at Germantown: eight or ten persons took it in two or three families. This disorder will be most mortal in cities that are large, and populous, (whether they are on tide-water or not,) on account of houses depriving each other of a free admission and circulation of the air, the increased heat of cities, and their being deprived of the salubrity of vegetation, and the occupation of many citizens confining them within doors.

6th. You ask, "What estimate do you make of the num-

ber who have died in the country? How long were they out? Or whether, with them, it assumed such fatal or violent appearances as here?"

Answer. I have taken no pains to ascertain the numbers who have died in the country; but they are much greater than the numbers were in the year '93; neither have I taken any pains to ascertain what length of time they were out. With respect to those who were seized with the disorder in the country, it appeared to be as fatal as in the city, although it did not spread as it did in the city: the reason for which, I conceive to be, country houses are better aired, and the advantages they have of the salubrious effects of vegetation.

7thly. "What are the best means of preventing its introduction or generation, or to prevent its attack, when generated, besides that of flight?"

Answer. As this disorder is unquestionably imported from the West-Indies, the best means of preventing its introduction is, to stop all trade there for a few months in the year, or to oblige vessels to perform a more effectual quarantine than has been observed heretofore. The best way to prevent an attack of the disease, when introduced among us, besides that of flight, is, to keep your person and your habitation sweet and clean, use moderate exercise in the open air, not to stand still in the sun, and avoid taking cold; to live temperately, yet by no means too abstemiously, nor to take purgatives by way of prevention; and, above all things, to acquire, if possible, a magnanimous mind that does not fear death. I know of no better preventatives than the foregoing; yet, as the disease is the plague, I believe many would take it, if exposed to the contagion, let them use whatever precaution they may.

8thly. "What are the best means of cleansing houses, clothes, &c. of the infected, and of destroying contagion?"

Answer. Gunpowder flashed in an infected room will expel the foul air, and replace it with air free from contagion; but, that every closet and crevice may be searched, shut your room close up, stop the fire-place, set a pan of coals in the middle of the room, on which throw a quantity of brimstone, and fill your room with the fumes; or, take a handful of common salt, or salt-petre, and with it, about half a pound of oil of vitriol, hanging, at the same time, wearing apparel, or any other article which you may apprehend is infected, in the room. These fumes will penetrate every thing thoroughly, and cleanse them from infection. Linens

may be cleansed by steeping them in ley, and woollens in soap suds. White-wash your walls with lime, and wash your floors with ley. To bury an infected article in the ground ten days will cleanse it.

9thly. "Are there any particular classes of persons more subject to it than others?"

Answer. It appears that some persons are more liable to take it than others. In this respect, it corresponds with some other plagues which have appeared at different times. I know of no instance of a West-Indian taking the disorder, although there was many in the city during the whole sickness. Europeans have taken it very readily, and it has been generally mortal among them. Of the Americans in the year '93, I know of but few who took it under 14 or 15 years of age, and as I have observed before, it was more mortal among men than women; and it has been more mortal then and the present year, among the robust and sanguinary, than among persons of a spare habit of body. Of hard drinkers, scarce one in twenty have recovered. S. W.

TO THE EDITORS

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received your circular letter of the 9th of November, containing queries relative to the epidemic, which lately ravaged our city and other places on this continent. The good that may result from your undertaking is obvious, if it only contributes to propagate those opinions which will lead us to efficacious measures for the preservation of a great population. Many old countries have protected themselves against plagues and malignant fevers, and why should we not imitate their improvements to obtain the same blessings? I have now but little to say on the various topics of so interesting a subject, yet, I think it is the duty of every in-

dividual, to submit to the public any observation that he may deem conducive to relieve us from one of the greatest calamities. That duty I endeavoured to fulfil last year, and I would be obliged to repeat what I have already published, if I were to answer all your queries. I shall, however, content myself with a few observations that have occurred during one year more of experience.

“Is the yellow fever of domestic origin?” Men wishing for speculative demonstration, might perhaps be satisfied with what has been already said in the affirmative of this question, and chiefly by the opinion of the majority of the learned in the United States; but, if a proof of another kind is acceptable—a proof of fact and of experimental demonstration, such a proof has been offered to me by a singular circumstance; and I beg your readers will weigh it with impartiality, while their candour will require no further evidence than that which is in the power of one witness to give.

A gentleman from a foreign country, who arrived during our late epidemic, informed me, that although he was quite healthy, and had lived many years in one of the West-India islands, he did experience a disagreeable impression from our atmosphere chiefly during the first days of his arrival; and that he had even felt some fever, which justly alarmed him. In consequence, he fixed his residence at two miles distant from town, where he never suffered any kind of indisposition; yet, as he frequently came into the city, he then always discovered that our atmosphere was impregnated with corrupted effluvia, which he could assimilate to nothing better than to the effluvia from rotten wood. This effect was very surprising to him; for he admired the regularity and the cleanliness of this town in general. I answered, that if I could add to his observation a greater evidence than that of a single individual, I could derive from it a convincing proof, that the origin of our epidemic was a contagion abundantly floating in our atmosphere, and incessantly renewed in it. It was obvious to suppose that this gentleman was endowed with a particular degree of acuteness in his olfactory organs, which power, however, is not very uncommon, and which many among us do not perceive, being accustomed to live in a vitiated atmosphere. But how could an imported disorder produce such an alteration in it? Are not populous towns in Europe productive of much more corrupted vapours, than those that can arise from a few patients scattered about? and yet none of them, except in the Le-

vant, are productive of pestilence. Moreover, all the houses here, few excepted, were shut up during the last prevalence, and almost none could produce the usual share of corruption which must continually arise from inhabited places. It rested with me to collect as much evidence as I could of an important fact, because the assertion of the above gentleman extended to all the minutes which he passed in town, and at every time of his coming into it from the house where he lodged in the country. It was consequently agreed between us that he would submit to a trial, by which I could render both his unprejudiced veracity, and the acuteness of his smelling power, unquestionable proofs of an existing contagion in our atmosphere. I then desired him to come with me, while I visited my patients. If I stopped at any place or house where there was no sick, I would leave to him to discriminate whether effluvia or corrupted miasma could be smelled in the neighbourhood or in the entries around. This observation was very difficult to make; but I thought it could not be impossible to a man who could distinguish such alterations in the atmosphere: it was besides grounded on the opinion and the fact of noxious vapours sensibly arising from the beds or bodies of patients in the yellow fever, and possibly diffusing at a great distance. The man accepted the task, and fulfilled it wonderfully well. At every place where I stopped or went in, he was able to tell whether a patient was in it or not: he could also discover when I had put myself too much in contact with the sick. But I objected that the contagious miasma, which he perceived so strongly in the neighbourhood and in the houses of the sick, might be supposed to be the cause of the corrupted vapours, which he had observed in the atmosphere. He could not think so, he said, because they were quite different, and he was now smelling a new sort of human or animal putrefaction which he had not yet in any degree smelled in the general currents of the air, within the avenues and the streets of the city. For a last trial, I took with me a clean white pocket handkerchief, and left it a few minutes in the bed of a patient. I wrapped it up again in a sheet of paper. At the first interview with the gentleman, I suddenly unfolded it, and shook it in his presence, and pretty near him, when he suddenly complained of my diffusing very strong and corrupted vapours, such as he had smelled before at my patients' houses. I finally remained satisfied of the extreme acuteness of the senses of the observer, and of his veracity in ascertaining that our

atmosphere was contaminated with corrupted vapours. That the air is constantly renewed and purified of any kind of impure emanations, even without wind, is a fact that experience teaches us, in every populous town, and at any season of the year; but, such effects cannot take place, when the local sources of corruption, as the wharves, &c. are in a continual fermentation. This was doubtless the case of Philadelphia. Then, it is not surprising, that our atmosphere should breed fevers, contagion and death!

To unprejudiced people, it will appear impossible that an imported disorder could contaminate the whole atmosphere during three months, and when so few people remain in it.

The other point to which I may advert, in answer to your letter, is the proportion of those who recovered by the benefit of medical art, and by the method of treatment which has been generally employed by the greatest number of our physicians. In giving such estimate, however, I wholly confine it within my own opinion, and those of a few medical friends. Owing to the greater degree of malignancy of the last epidemic, it should seem that the success of our practice has not surpassed that of the year '97, although the best remedies were more generally employed. It is true, that it is the peculiar character of a contagious disorder to increase its deplorable effects in proportion to the degree of alarm that it spreads; for, patients altogether given up to the most shocking despair, and destitute of proper assistance, must necessarily soon become victims of the sickness. These considerations, oblige us, gentlemen, to limit our reckoning among or from the patients who were timely and properly assisted; and of those, I think, that six recovered out of seven. If it was made known that this just and true proportion of the sick recovered, by more respectable authorities than that of an individual, instead of so many dreadful accounts of deaths incessantly published, certainly the people at large would at least be supported by a consoling and relieving hope, and in fact, they would be more careful of themselves; for, those who cannot conveniently remove from the seat of the infection, would be more attentive in procuring medical assistance, for which they apply too late or not at all, for want of confidence in its remedies, and because they are not at all apprised of their effectual applications. I shall also take the liberty to suggest, that the public authority might easily obviate the disadvantage of the absence of many of our regular physicians, by granting to those who choose to remain in the infected places, the

means of attending as many patients as they could, if they are not used to keep the accommodation of a carriage.

One objection may be made against the above proportion of the patients recovered under the help of medical art, if we attend, without explanation, to a comparative statement on that subject, published by the health office, the 21st of September. So it stood;

Number of cases reported by physicians,	2472
Of which have been sent to the hospital,	535
Of which number died, only	276

Whilst the number of deaths, in the City and Liberties, had been nearly three-fourths, that is to say, out of 1935 cases in it, died 1424

The health office was solicitously impelled to publish the above statement, in order to convince the people, that there was a great danger for them to stay in town, and that the assistance prepared for them in the city-hospital was far better than any they could procure in the city: in all respects that intention was laudable; and, in many, the consequences were true; but it behoves a physician to explain, why such a great number as the half of the sick died in the hospital, and why three-fourths have fallen victims in town.

I never granted to a sick person an order for admission into the city-hospital, but I lamented that it was too late, because one or two days had been lost, by the patient indulging himself in the opinion, that his case was not the yellow fever, or trying some remedies recommended by their neighbours; or foolishly delaying to take a resolution, which ignorance and prejudice rendered very painful to every one of them. To that delay, one or two days were added before the patient would be admitted into the hospital, owing to neglect in transmitting the order to the officers of the board of health, or to the want of some body who could be sent for the carriage, or to accidental delays of other kinds. Thus, it may be justly observed, to the honour of the physicians employed in the city-hospital, that most of the patients they received were taken sick three or four, and many four or five days previous to their admission; yet, at that time, they had cured half of them.

We were in town witnesses to almost the same neglects, delays, and prejudices, among the sick who called for our assistance. Many refused to be sent to the hospital, who died destitute of nurses and the most necessary remedies; while they surely were not benefited by our atmosphere. They

were also injured by the heat, narrowness and uncleanness of their houses and clothes. As the yellow fever has often the surprising effect of suspending any kind of painful sensation, many felt as if nothing of consequence ailed them, till the approach of death. If, on the contrary, they were attacked with violent symptoms, they were abandoned even by their nearest relations; but few charitable and judicious nurses could be found; of the remaining physicians, many were sick and confined. In short, I have seen about sixty or seventy patients, all of the above description; the greatest part died; and it surely will be granted, that if they had received proper assistance, the greater part must have recovered; and, for the truth and justness of these observations, I can, I believe, with confidence, call upon the candor and experience of the other physicians. It will then be understood, why so many patients died in town with the yellow fever, without derogating from the estimate I have given of those who recovered under medical assistance.

Every body is now investigating what are the best means of preventing the return of that calamity. We must congratulate ourselves on the laudable and numerous exertions of our fellow citizens. The introduction of pure waters, will, no doubt, prove one of the most beneficial improvements; for, it equally answers the purpose of cleansing the streets, as refreshing the atmosphere. The poor people also will have an easier and more convenient means for washing their clothes, which they are used to keep dirty, during the summer, until they can gather some rain water; but that is not all: many other causes did appear to me very obnoxious to the wholesomeness of the town. The casements and logs of our wharves are old, and their surface is rotten; at low water, when a scorching sun dries them up, they produce very infecting and dangerous effluvia. The vicinity of the docks has always appeared to be the seat of many deaths; because, at the periodical return of the tide, their filthy waters are also returned, and the most corrupted and black mud is left again on the bottom. Too many crowded buildings are unfortunately erected upon the wharves. The whole east side of Philadelphia is walled by a double, thick and high range of houses, through which the air has but few streets opened to circulate. The conveniencies of the shipping and mercantile business, have thus deprived the metropolis of the refreshing and moist currents of air, that must necessarily rise from one of the largest rivers*. The

* There are about ten thousand houses in Philadelphia; the ground also contains ten thousand deep ditches or privy necessaries.

streets of the suburbs, and many of the city, are left in a surprising state of degradation, and without pavement, while the numerous carriages and great intercourse with the country, render them still worse; no declivity is given to their waters; no police law is enacted to compel the inhabitants to clean their foot-ways. There the rains, and the common sewers of houses, empty, form ponds, and cover the surface with a thick stratum of animal and vegetable putrefaction. There is nobody in those parts, and even South street, who could not, when he pleases, manure his little garden with the black mud which surrounds them. I never could think, gentlemen, as many do, that the numerous burying-grounds inclosed in the city, were of no bad consequence. I believe quite the reverse, and I supported it in my account of the yellow fever in '97, by reasons and arguments which I do not think easy to refute. All those burying-grounds are situated on the most elevated points of the city; and as the highest part of the city is forty feet above the river, and as the ditches are dug only six feet deep, I calculate that the bed of all our dead, lie between 20 and 30 feet above the lowest ground. How many streets, consequently, and how many cellars are lower than the lowest bottom of a burying-ground? I ask now, whether the constant moisture and vapour of the ground can be infiltrated from any where but from the high surrounding parts, and whether waters washing thousands of dead bodies, renewed every year, do not retain the most noxious particles, although these waters, under the whole ground of Philadelphia, do circulate through the most homogeneous clay.

These are, gentlemen, the points of observation which have constantly fixed my opinion, on the origin of our malignant fever; from which nothing now can preserve us, except a cool summer, and frequent N. W. winds. Other remedies or preventatives against such a calamity, will, I hope, be found in the liberality and experience of our enlightened fellow-citizens; but it would be useless to stress upon any other conjecture or hypothesis. It was always known, and never objected but here, that the vicinity of effluvia from-corrupted

riés: many of them contain the animal filth of several generations, and, for the cleaning of them, no law was enacted; no means were provided! Quere. Is not the number of privy ditches, and the cubic solidity of this filth, in a proportionate ratio for the corruption of all our waters, and for poisoning every point of exhalation on our ground?

animal or vegetable substances were pestilential, and produced fatal diseases; and whenever such sources of contagion surround us, and exist with us, it would be injudicious to dwell upon mere suppositions; for the importation of a fever will always be a supposed doctrine, since it is generally granted, that during the heat of summer, the same causes can produce it on board of vessels, at sea or in our ports, and often carries off the whole of their crews. It is also very extraordinary, that we should receive, by importation, a disorder which proves so terrible among us, while it is but occasionally in the countries from where we dread to receive it, and where it is hardly thought contagious, and never threatens, to an alarming degree the population nor the prosperity of the inhabitants.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, Yours, &c.
F. O. P.

Letter to Thomas Mifflin, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
From the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, on the origin and means of preventing the return of the Yellow Fever.

SIR,

IN order to comply with your request to the Academy of Medicine, communicated by Dr. Samuel Duffield, consulting Physician of the port, respecting the means of preventing the return of the epidemic fever, which has lately afflicted our city, the Academy have conceived the history of its origin, necessarily connected with their answer.

We believe it was derived from the following sources :

1. The exhalations of the alleys, gutters, docks, and common sewers of the city; and from stagnating water in its neighbourhood.

2. The foul air discharged with the ballast of the ship Deborah, and the cargo of the brig Mary; the former of which arrived from Hispaniola on the 18th July, and the latter on the 29th of the same month. We reject the opinion of an imported human contagion in either of the above vessels. It has not been asserted that any person died of the yellow fever on board the Mary, during her voyage: and if it be said,

that several persons died on board the Deborah of that disease, on her passage to this city, we cannot admit that they contaminated the timbers or contents of the ship in such a manner, as to spread the disease to persons at several hundred feet distance from the wharf at which she was moored. The improbability of this opinion will appear from two considerations.

First—The disease is not contagious in the West-Indies; and rarely, if ever so, in the United States in hot weather, at which time only it makes its first appearance in our country. So general is this opinion, that some physicians have unfortunately refused to admit the existence of the fever in its commencement in our city, only because it was not contagious.

Second—The disease was in no instance propagated by those persons who were supposed to have derived it from human contagion adhering to the timbers or contents of the Deborah and Mary, and who died with it in parts of the city remote from the influence of the foul air of those vessels.

If it be said that the contagion of the yellow fever is not uniform in its effects, it ought at least to be admitted, that it acts with most certainty where it exists with most force; but the reverse of this took place in the supposed origin of our late fever from imported contagion. We are the more determined in our opinion of the foul air of the Deborah and Mary being the cause of many cases of our fever, from similar cases of fever having been often produced from similar causes, instances of which were mentioned in our letter to you of last year.

In support of our opinion of the disease being derived from the exhalations of our city before enumerated, we shall mention the names of the following persons, who had the fever before the arrival of the Deborah or Mary, in our port, viz. Benjamin Jones, Fromberger's Court, June 2d; Mary Wrigglesworth, near the corner of Walnut and Tenth-streets, June 6th; Rebecca Trested, in Front between Spruce and Union-streets, June 11th; Elizabeth Curran, Fourth below South-street, June 27th; Mark Miller, Callowhill-street, and Molly Zeller, Race-street, July 2d; Miss Byrne, Spruce between Second and Third-streets, July 11th; Mr. Vannost, Shannon-street wharves, July 12th. We observed, moreover, and heard of a considerable number of persons who had the disease in the western parts of the city, and in Southwark and the Northern Liberties, who had not been exposed to contagion, nor breathed the air in the neighbourhood of Water-

street for many weeks, and in some instances for several months, before they were attacked by that fever.

In addition to the arguments in favour of the domestic sources of the fever, that had been mentioned in our former letter, we shall add four more, that we think cannot be refuted.

1. The atmosphere of our city, during the prevalence of the fever, produced sensations of pain or sickness in many people who came into it from the country; the same atmosphere became the cause of the disease and death in others who visited the city, and who carefully avoided lodging, or any intercourse with persons infected by the fever.

2. The disease prevailed in many inland towns of the United States, which had no intercourse with those sea-port towns in which it was epidemic. Those towns were, in every instance we have heard of, situated near to putrid substances, or stagnating water.

3. The disease was rarely contagious, even when it terminated in death, when carried into the country, or into towns not exposed to putrid exhalations.

4. The general extinction of the disease by frost, clearly proves that it exists chiefly in the atmosphere; and that it is not derived, in the first instance, from human contagion; for frost, it is well known, does not act in the autumnal months upon the bodies of the sick, nor upon their beds, clothing, or any other supposed receptacle of contagion.

We wish to direct the attention of our fellow-citizens to the history of the causes and remedies of pestilential diseases in foreign countries: In the ages of medical superstition, when those diseases were believed to be imported, they nearly depopulated cities for many successive years. Frequent and accumulated suffering at last begat wisdom. The causes of pestilence were discovered to exist in all countries, and domestic remedies were applied to remove them. The effect of this change in the opinion and conduct of the nations of Europe has been the almost general extirpation of malignant fevers from their cities and sea ports. We have many documents to prove that the recurrence of the yellow fever has been prevented in the cities of Europe by cleanliness. It formerly prevailed in Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Holland, and, occasionally, in Britain and Ireland, under the names of putrid, malignant, and bilious fevers, also of the *gall sickness* and of the *black fever*. The last name was derived from the

black vomiting, which is so often the symptom of approaching death in bilious fevers.

We are the more confirmed in the opinion we have delivered, that the yellow fever is a native disease of our country, by discovering that the same opinion is held by most of the physicians and citizens of our sister states. We lament the prevalence of an opinion, that the admission of truth upon this subject, will injure the credit of our city. Truth, upon all subjects is ultimately friendly to general interest and happiness, while the remedies of the evils of error, are always of a partial and transitory nature. We conceive that the report of the existence of a disease of a nature so subtle as to elude the utmost force of the health laws, and the greatest vigilance of health-officers, will be much more injurious to our city, than a belief of its being derived from causes which are obvious to our senses, and which, by active exertions, might be easily and certainly removed, without oppressing or injuring our commerce.

We shall repeat, in this place, the means recommended by us in our former letter, with the addition of some others, for preventing a return of the disease.

1. " Removing all those matters from our streets, gutters, cellars, gardens, yards, stores, vaults, ponds, &c. which, by putrefaction in warm weather, afford the most frequent cause of the disease in this country. For this purpose, we recommend the appointment of a certain number of physicians, whose business it shall be, to inspect all such places in the city, the Northern Liberties and Southwark, as contain any matters, capable by putrefaction, of producing the disease, and to have them removed.

2. " We earnestly recommend the frequent washing of all impure parts of the city in warm and dry weather, by means of the pumps, until the water of the river Schuylkill can be made to wash all the streets of the city : a measure which we conceive promises to our citizens, the most durable exemption from bilious fevers of all kinds, of domestic origin.

3. " To guard against the frequent source of yellow fever from the noxious air in the holds of vessels, we recommend the unlading such vessels, as contain cargoes liable to putrefaction, and the discharging the ballast of all vessels at a distance from the city, during the months of June, July, August, September and October. To prevent the generation of noxious air in the holds of vessels, we conceive every vessel should be obliged, by law, to carry and use a ventilator, and

we recommend in, a particular manner, the one lately invented by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop. We believe this invention to be one of the most important and useful that has been made in modern times, and that it is calculated to prevent not only the decay of ships and cargoes, but a very frequent source of pestilential diseases of all kinds in commercial cities."

4. The filling up, or cleaning the docks in such a manner, that no matters, capable of putrefaction, shall be exposed to the rays of the sun at low water.

5. The closing the common sewers, so as to admit water only, and the daily removal of the filth of the city, destined to flow into them, by means of covered carts or waggons made for that purpose.

6. The prevention of the filth of the city from being accumulated, and stagnating in its neighbourhood.

7. The prohibition of alleys and narrow streets in the future improvement of the city.

8. An alteration of the present health law, which, by detaining vessels with perishable cargoes for ten days at the hospital, in hot weather, is calculated to increase the foul air in their holds; and we recommend also, that no vessel, owned by a citizen of Philadelphia, be permitted to leave or enter our ports, that is not provided with a ventilator.

We shall conclude our letter by deprecating, in the most solemn manner, the continuance of a belief in the supposed importation of our fever, an opinion which has led to the total negligence of the means of preventing its return; also by humbly hoping that a merciful Providence may not correct our ignorance and prejudices, by frequent returns of a calamity, which has in five years swept away ten thousand of our inhabitants, and which in a few years may, if not obviated by the only proper remedies, (under the influence of the present inflammatory constitution of the atmosphere) annihilate our city.

Signed by order of the Academy of Medicine, of Philadelphia.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, President.

JOHN C. OTTO, Secretary.

Dec. 3, 1798.

LETTER *from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by direction of the Governor, relative to the late Malignant Fever, to the Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Governor is desirous of submitting to the legislature, a comprehensive view of the mortality and expenditure, produced by the calamity, which has recently afflicted the city and its suburbs. He, therefore, directs me to request, that you will favour him with a report, and the necessary documents, upon the subject. The information contemplated may be properly embraced, perhaps, by the following enquiries.

1st. At what time, in what place, and in what manner, was the malignant fever introduced into the city and suburbs?

2d. How long did the fever continue to rage, and what is the number of its victims?

3d. What was the general police pursued by the Board, the overseers of the poor, and their agents, to subdue, or mitigate the disease, to aid the sick, to inter the dead, and to maintain the poor?

4th. What sum has been raised on this occasion, by taxes, by voluntary loan, and by gratuitous contributions; what sum has been expended, and what balance remains on hand?

5th. What is the number and condition of the citizens who have been relieved, and will any extraordinary aid be necessary, on the part of the legislature, for the support of the poor during the ensuing winter?

6th. What precautions ought to be taken to prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity?

Permit me to add, that it is the governor's wish, that the overseers of the poor, and, particularly those active citizens, who superintended the business of the camps, should be consulted in forming your report. As the legislature meets on the 4th of December, I hope it will be convenient for you to comply with the governor's request, in the course of the present month.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments
of sincere respect and esteem, gentlemen,
your most obedient humble servant,

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 8th November, 1798.

To the President and Managers of the
Marine and City Hospitals.

REPLY to the foregoing Letter.

Health-Office, 1st December, 1798.

SIR,

THE secretary of the commonwealth, in a communication of the 8th ult. by your direction, having propounded certain queries relative to the late dreadful calamity, a sense of duty, common-interest, and a poignant retrospect of the past scenes of misery and wretchedness, which came more immediately under our care, have excited an intense solicitude and assiduity, on our part, to answer satisfactorily your enquiries, and devise means for the prevention of so terrible a scourge in future.

We regret that the continuance of the disease to so late a period has delayed the adjustment of the accounts of the institutions under our direction, and will consequently deprive us of that accuracy which is desirable. We believe, however, that the report will not ultimately be found materially incorrect.

A few preliminary remarks, relative to the precautions which have been taken in order to prevent the importation of disease, may not be superfluous.

The law, in respect to quarantine, has been construed and executed in the strictest sense. Every power and effort which the board, or the officers under their direction, were capable of exercising, has been employed to cut off all communication with the vessels under quarantine.—Every possible mode of purification, which a law so manifestly defective would permit, has been adopted, and the most rigid scrutiny had, before the vessels were permitted to proceed to the city.

At the Marine Hospital, the fences were extended into the river, the more completely to enclose the premises, and all intercourse therewith precluded.

For the sake of perspicuity we shall conform, as near as possible, to the order in which you have presented the several subjects of enquiry; and

1st. The malignant fever, according to our information, first made its appearance in Water-street, between Spruce and Walnut-streets, about the first of August. Several respectable physicians declare that it appeared in the month of June; and, that many unequivocal cases occurred early in July.

Unshackled by prejudice, and diffident of opinion, we have endeavoured to trace the disease to its origin, but without success. Those objects which have been pointed to with the greatest confidence as the foreign source of the disease, on investigation, afford no such proof.

Thus situated, it would be indecorous, in an official report to the chief magistrate, to substitute opinion for fact. We deem a question, on which the lives of thousands and the prosperity or annihilation of our flourishing city may depend, of too much importance to rest upon the *exclusive speculation* of either foreign or domestic origin.

In our answer to your 6th query, we shall endeavour to designate such general measures as, when properly digested by legislative wisdom, are, in our judgement, best calculated to guard against the recurrence of so fatal a malady from either domestic or foreign sources.

2d. The disease continued to rage until about the first of November; and, partially, until about the 5th. The whole number of victims, exclusive of those who died in the country, are three thousand six hundred and forty-five.

3d. The City Hospital was opened on the 7th August—all vessels were immediately removed by order of the Board from all the wharves included between Mr. Levi Hollingsworth's and Tun Alley.—The Board publicly admonished the inhabitants of the infected neighbourhood to remove without delay.—A quantity of damaged coffee and cocoa, imported on the 30th July, and stored in Ross's stores, was reported on the 3d August to the Board to be in a putrid state. It was immediately put on board the vessel in which it was imported, and sent down to the Marine Hospital for purification.

Two skilful physicians and two assistants were appointed to reside at the City Hospital, with a competent number of nurses and attendants, and every thing necessary for the comfort and relief of the patients was provided. All the powers of reasoning, persuasion, and authority, which the Board possessed, short of absolute coercion, were assiduously employed to induce the sick to remove instantly to the Hospital; for which purpose carriages constantly attended, and litters were constructed as speedily as possible, to convey them with ease and convenience.

All the regular practising physicians of the city and liberties were authorized to grant orders for admission into the City Hospital.—Hearses and persons were employed for the speedy removal and interment of the dead, and the Health-

Office kept open day and night, for the purpose of receiving applications and executing the duties of the office with promptitude.

In order to ascertain the progress of the disease and form some criterion by which to judge of its extension or decline, as well as to mark those parts of the city and liberties in which it raged with the greatest violence, a suitable person was appointed to obtain from the physicians the daily reports of new cases which occurred in their practice severally, together with the names and residence of the patients.

Skilful physicians were appointed to attend the poor of the city and liberties, and medicines provided for their use at the expence of the institution.

The buildings at the City Hospital being found insufficient, a house contiguous thereto was rented; the summer houses were covered with canvas, a number of sheds, and a new frame building 60 by 20 feet, two stories high, were erected for the better accommodation of the sick.

The alarming progress of the disease, and frightful increase of mortality; the apparent temerity or apathy of some, and the indigence and distress of others, impelled the Board to reiterate in terms the most impressive, their admonitions to the inhabitants who were in circumstances to abandon their homes; and, in conjunction with the Guardians of the poor, to provide a retreat for the indigent.

Tents were accordingly erected on the east bank of Schuylkill, to which they were invited to resort, and ample provision was there made for their comfort and support. These measures being inadequate to the urgency of the occasion, temporary buildings for the accommodation of near two thousand persons were erected on Masters' ground, two miles above the city.

The regulation and superintendence of each encampment was confided to a committee of respectable and humane citizens, who voluntarily undertook the arduous task.

By the joint authority of the Board of Managers and the Board of Guardians of the poor, a committee of respectable citizens were appointed for the distribution of relief to the poor of the city and liberties, whose situation rendered it improper to remove to the tents.

The infected houses and bedding were cleansed and purified, by order of the Board, so far as was found practicable. This, however, was but partial, owing to the inevitable difficulties and confusion occasioned by the calamity.

4th. The amount raised by taxes and by loan in anticipation of the taxes to be levied the present year for the support of the Marine and City Hospitals, viz.

Borrowed on account of the taxes
for the year 1797, D. 7268 09

A tax of 10,000 dollars has been
levied for the present year; the sum
collected on account thereof, is 676 87

Received of the Bank of Pennsylv-
ania, on the credit of the taxes of
the present year, 20,000 00

27,944 96

Private Loan.

Borrowed of the several Banks, on security of
certain individuals, for the relief of the poor, un-
der the joint direction of the Board of Managers
and the Board of Guardians of the Poor, which
sum was borrowed on the faith of Legislative re-
imbursement,

29,000 00

Total raised by taxes and loans, 56,944 96

**GRATUITOUS CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR
THE USE OF THE POOR.**

By the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

In Cash, D. 14040 05

In produce and cloathing valued at 2000

16,040 05

By the Committee of the Tents on the Banks of Schuylkill.

In Cash, D. 3537 29

In produce and cloathing valued at 5000

8,537 29

By the Committee of the Encampment at Masters' place.

In Cash, D. 3,254 27

In produce and cloathing, valued at 6,568 22

9,822 49

By the Committee for the relief of the poor in the City and Liberties.

In Cash, D. 420 00

In produce and cloathing valued at 1,178 68

1,598 68

Total, Dolls. 35,998 51

SUMS EXPENDED BY THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

In cash, for the relief of the sick	D. 9,782 56
poor,	
In produce and cloathing, valued at	2,000 00
Paid the distributing committee	4,257 49
Paid on account Marine and City Hospitals,	20,975 20
	37,015 25

By the Committee of the Tents, on the Banks of Schuylkill.

In cash; of which 10,000 dollars	
was a part of the 29,000 loan, D.	13,537 29
In produce and cloathing valued at	5,000
	18,537 29

By the Committee of the Encampment at Master's place.

In cash, of which 9000 dolls. was	
a part of the 29,000 dollars loan, D.	12,254 27
In produce and cloathing valued at	6,568 22
	18,822 49

By the Committee for the relief of the poor in the City and Liberties.

In cash, of which 10,000	
dollars was a part of the	
29,000 dollars loan, D.	14,677 49

Deduct so much charged
in the expenditures of the
Board of Managers, of the
Marine and City Hospitals,
paid to this committee for
distribution,

4,257 49

	10,420
In produce and cloathing valued at	1,178 68
	11,598 68

	85,973 71
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Recapitulation of the preceding statement.

Total amount of taxes and loans	56,944 96
Total amount of gratuitous con-	
tributions	35,998 51
	92,943 47

Total amount expended by the several institutions.	85,973 71
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Balance in the hands of the treasurer of the Marine and City Hospitals	Dollars 6,969 76
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Note. The above balance is on account of the Marine and

City Hospitals. This sum, however, will be inadequate to the discharge of the debts now due by the said institutions.

Number of persons relieved, viz.

At the City Hospital,	879
By the physicians appointed by the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals to attend the poor of the City and Liberties, about	3000
At the tents on Schuylkill and the vicinity thereof,	1950
At the encampment on Masters' place and its vicinity,	2024
By the Committee for distributing relief in the city and liberties, about	3500
Total	<hr/> 11,353 <hr/>

Exclusive of the above expenditures and numbers of persons relieved, the guardians of the poor have incurred a very great and extraordinary expence for the relief of orphans and persons distressed by the calamity.

5th. The poor will, doubtless, require extraordinary aid from the legislature the ensuing winter, in consequence of the suspension of labour during the prevalence of the disease, the extraordinary expenses incurred by sickness, or removal from the city, and, in all probability, a short interval from the return of the citizens to the closing of the navigation for the exercise of industry.

6th. No question can be more interesting, none more entitled to serious consideration, than that which shall determine the precautions to be adopted, in order to prevent the recurrence of a calamity so destructive. Accordingly, we find our fellow citizens generally engaged in the contemplation and discussion of the subject.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to its origin, all appear to agree in the general system of police necessary to guard against its introduction in future.

The idea of resorting to the legislature of the union, for an act to interdict the commerce from the Mediterranean and West-Indies, during the summer months, appears to be general, and if attainable, would certainly be most desirable, at least until some effectual system shall be devised and completely ready for execution.

The great diversity of sentiment which appears to prevail in the different states, relative to the origin of the disease, together with the powerful influence of commercial interest and rivalry, may create insurmountable obstacles to the attainment of an efficient law from the general government.

Under these circumstances, we think it will be prudent to persevere with energy in an application to the state legislature, for effectual quarantine and health laws, with liberal endowments for the support of the several institutions. It may here be proper to observe that a well digested quarantine law of this state will be necessary (even in the event of a law of the general government) to provide for the case of vessels which may enter our port from stress of weather, or other casualty during the period of interdiction.

We take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of an application to the governments of the states of Delaware and New-Jersey for their co-operation. The principles of common interest and self-preservation, and their participation in the late calamity, must dictate to them the necessity of such a coalition.

A quarantine law to be effectual should make provision for the following objects.

An insular situation, remote from the city, should be selected, if practicable, for the place of quarantine; if none such can be obtained, forty or fifty acres on some convenient part of the Delaware shore should be secured by a high and strong enclosure—wharves, ware houses, and other suitable buildings should be erected for the reception and purification of cargoes and accommodation of persons.

All vessels from the Mediterranean and West-Indies, from the first of June to the first October, should there discharge their cargoes, which, together with the vessels, should be thoroughly purified, and perform a quarantine of at least 20 days. Guards should be constantly posted at all the avenues, and guard boats stationed around the fleet.

The law should provide for the prohibition of intercourse by land or water with such of our sister states as may not adopt efficient quarantine laws; and interdict all communication with infected places.

Having designated those general regulations, which we conceive are best adapted to guard against the importation of disease, we shall take the liberty of adverting to measures, which appear to us no less necessary to the health and prosperity of our city.

If the domestic origin of the disease is denied, yet it must be allowed that local causes have a potent effect in its diffusion, and encreasing its malignity; of this, fatal experience has furnished an irrefragable proof in the excessive mortality, and number of the diseased, in particular parts of the city and liberties.

We believe that these dreadful consequences would be greatly mitigated, if not wholly averted, by a judicious reformation in the police of the city and liberties.

The introduction of wholesome running water for domestic purposes, and for washing the streets, and common sewers, is in our judgment, an object of primary importance; the cleansing of all the docks to a depth below the level of low water mark, a strict attention to the removal of all filth and putrifying substances, and correcting the noxious effluvia from the privies in the commencement of the hot season, would, we conceive, be productive of the happiest effects.

The great attention which has been paid to the cleansing of the best improved parts of our city, and the obvious neglect of remote and confined situations, has long been a subject of serious complaint.

Any work, however great, will be but partial whilst the stagnant pools, and filth of the narrow lanes, alleys and yards, in the extremities of the city, and particularly in the districts of Southwark and the Nothern Liberties, are suffered to exist.

We beg leave to call your attention to a subject which we consider as deeply interesting.

The establishment of a City Hospital upon an enlarged plan, permanently provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and relief of the sick, and skilful professors, nurses, &c. provisionally engaged in the event of a recurrence of the disease, would excite public confidence, and greatly diminish the evils of the calamity. The situation of the present City Hospital, we consider as highly improper for the purpose, from its contiguity to the marshes of the Schuylkill. The lots and improvements thereon, if sold, would, probably produce a sum equivalent to the purchase of an elevated situation, and the completion of buildings better adapted to the purpose.

We have been led into unavoidable prolixity from the magnitude of the subject, and a wish to contribute the result of our experience and observations. Should they produce, in any degree, the desired effect, it will alleviate the recollection of those painful scenes which it was our lot to witness, and our duty to relieve.

By order of the Board of Managers
of the Marine and City Hospitals.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

Thomas Mifflin, Esq. Governor of the }
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. }

NAMES of the PERSONS WHO DIED IN PHILADELPHIA,

*And the neighbourhood, from the 1st of August, to the 1st of
November, 1798.*

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Carefully collected from the records of Clergymen, Clerks,
Sextons, &c.

A.

Aaronster Matthias, Oct. 31.	German Lutheran.
Abbitch Andreas, Oct. 8.	ditto.
Abbot Abel, Sep. 4.	Friends.
Abbot Juley, ditto 13.	Trinity.
Abbot Frederick, ditto 16.	ditto
Abbot George, ditto 26.	ditto
Abbot George, ditto 29.	ditto
Abbot George, Sep. 5.	City Hospital.
Abel Daniel, his daughter, Oct. 26.	St. Peter's.
Abington Jane, Aug. 26.	City Hospital.
Abraham Mrs. her child, Sep. 2.	Methodists.
Ackley Mordecai, Oct. 19.	Friends.
Adams Joseph, his child, Aug. 14.	German Lutheran.
Adams John, Sep. 4.	City Hospital.
Adams John, Aug. 30.	ditto
Adams Susan, Sep. 5.	ditto
Adams Mrs. Sep. 15.	ditto
Adams John, September 24	ditto
Adams Mrs. Sept. 24	ditto
Adams widow, Sep. 13.	3d Presbyterian.
Ditto her daughter, Sep. 18.	ditto
Addison Thomas, Sep. 4.	City Hospital.
Agin Charles, Sep. 12.	ditto
Agnew Felix, Oct. 28.	St. Mary's.
Aikins Lawrence, Sep. 23.	City Hospital.
Aikins Mrs. ditto 26.	ditto
Aikin Benjamin, Oct. 7.	ditto
Alberger Philip, Sep.	German Reformed.
Alberger Christina, Oct.	ditto
Albright John, his child, Sep. 17.	2d Presbyterian.
Alexander Charles, Sep. 8.	Kensington.
Alexander Joseph, Sep. 16.	City Hospital.
Alexander Samuel, Aug. 12.	ditto
Aline Victoire, Sep. 29.	St. Mary's.
Aoskin Robert, Sep. 13	City Hospital.
Allanson Elizabeth, Sep. 7.	ditto
Allardice Samuel, Aug. 26.	1st Presbyterian.
Allen Margaret, wife of John, Oct. 10.	Christ Church.
Allen Margaret, Oct. 10.	City Hospital.
Allen Chamless, his wife. Aug. 11.	Friends.

Allen David, Sep. 26.	City Hospital.
Allen James, Aug. 31.	ditto
Allen John, Oct. 15.	ditto
Allen Charles, Nov. 4.	ditto
Almack Daniel, Sep. 22.	Free Quakers.
Armstrong Mary, Sep. 11.	City Hospital.
Ambrose William, Sep. 29.	ditto
Austin Rose, Sep. 9.	ditto
Ambruster Peter, his child, Sep. 3.	German Lutheran.
Ambruster Peter, ditto 12	ditto
Astuth Henry, Sept. 8.	City Hospital.
Anderson Abel, Sep. 20.	
Anderson Mary, Sep. 9.	ditto
Anderson Susan, Nov. 2.	ditto
Anderson William, Sep. 18.	ditto
Anderson Wm. his wife, Sep. 28.	ditto
Anderson Ann, Sep. 20.	ditto
Anderson William, Oct. 3.	ditto
Andreas Philip, Sep. 22.	ditto
Anderson Lio, Sep. 6.	ditto
Andreas Christian, his wife, Oct. 15.	German Lutheran
Armstrong Nancy, Oct. 10.	City Hospital
Andreas John, Oct. 22.	German Lutheran.
Ahton Joseph, Oct. 13.	City Hospital.
Andrews Abraham, Aug. 23.	ditto
Alhem John, Nov. 1.	ditto
Annelly Sarah, Sep. 10.	ditto
Austin Alexander, Aug. 25.	ditto
Anthony Charles, Sep. 16.	St. Thomas.
Arte Sarah, Sep. 15.	Friends.
Attmore Thomas, his child, ditto 11	ditto
Anthony Nicholas, Sep. 30.	Kensington.
Appleton Charles, his daughter, Sep. 14.	Baptists.
Armstrong John, Sep. 16	City Hospital.

B

Babian Polly, Sep. 13.	Trinity.
Bache B. F. printer, ditto 10.	Christ Church.
Backley Mary, ditto 11.	City Hospital.
Badford Nerietta, ditto 10.	ditto
Baffins Matilda, her child, ditto 30.	ditto
Baker Hilary, ditto 25.	German Lutheran.
Bake William, ditto 7.	City Hospital.
Baker Jacob, his daughter, Oct. 5.	German Lutheran.
Baker Moses, ditto 4.	City Hospital.
Baker Bartholomew, joiner, Sep. 8.	St. Mary's.
Baker Lawrence, Aug. 30.	ditto
Baker Peter, son of John, Sept. 9.	ditto
Baker Bartholomew, sen. ditto 9.	ditto
Baker Joseph, ditto 15.	ditto
Baker Juliana, a child, ditto 18.	ditto
Baker Samuel, his son, Aug. 25.	Coates's.
Balderfon Mary, Oct. 11.	City Hospital.
Balderfon Thomas, ditto 12.	ditto
Ballantine Robert, Sep. 5.	Kensington.
Balt Joseph, Oct. 3.	City Hospital.
Balte Susan, Sept. 4.	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(B)

Balton Benjamin, 2 of his children, Sep. 10.	City Hospital.
Bamouth Mrs. her daughter, ditto 30.	Kensington.
Bandy John, ditto 4.	City Hospital.
Banning Joseph, his child, Oct. 14.	Kensington.
Baptian Polly, Sept. 2.	Trinity.
Baptiste John, Aug. 18.	City Hospital.
Baptiste John, ditto 20.	ditto
Barand Mr. Sept. 24.	ditto
Barclay Samuel, his son, ditto 20.	3d Presbyterian.
Barfort John, his son, Aug. 6. aged 14.	Swedes.
Bark John, Oct. 27.	City Hospital.
Barker John, ditto 21.	Swedes.
Barnes Stephen, Aug. 31.	City Hospital.
Barnes Thomas, ditto 24.	ditto
Barnet Jacob, Sept. 18.	ditto
Barnholt John, his child, ditto 10.	German Lutheran.
Barrington Ann, ditto 12.	City Hospital.
Barry Mrs. Aug. 16.	ditto
Barry Catherine, a child, Sept. 27.	St. Mary's.
Barry John, Oct. 13.	City Hospital.
Barry Mary, ditto 2.	ditto
Barry Mary, ditto 18.	St. Mary's.
Bartlen William, a child, Sept. 23.	ditto
Bartley Jane, ditto 16.	City Hospital.
Barts John, his wife, ditto 20.	Christ Church.
Basset David, ditto 15.	City Hospital.
Basset Mrs. ditto 12.	ditto
Bassnett Eleanor, ditto 25.	St. Mary's.
Batchelor John, ditto 12.	City Hospital.
Bates John, ditto 3.	ditto
Bates John, Nov. 3.	ditto
Bates Samuel, Oct. 10.	ditto
Batz William, son of Christian Batz, Oct. 2.	Moravian.
Batz John, Sept. 24.	ditto
Ditto his wife, ditto 29.	ditto
Bauer George, Aug. 13.	German Lutheran.
Baumanin Barbara, Sept. 24.	Trinity.
Bayard John, ditto 29.	City Hospital.
Bayley, Mr. ditto 13.	Kensington.
Bayley John, a child, Oct. 12.	St. Mary's.
Bayley Robert, ditto, Aug. 22.	3d. Presbyterian.
Baxter Mary, Sept. 16.	City Hospital.
Beard Lydia, ditto 24.	ditto
Beard Margaret, ditto 22.	ditto
Beates Conrad, ditto 30.	German Lutheran.
Beatty Archibald, Aug. 13.	City Hospital.
Beatty William, ditto 8.	ditto
Beatty William, his daughter, Oct. 1.	St. Peter's.
Ditto ditto ditto 15.	ditto
Ditto his son, ditto 16.	ditto
Beaufort George, Sept. 2.	City Hospital.
Beavens William, ditto 27.	ditto
Bebel Sarah, child, Oct. 20.	St. Mary's.
Bechler, Mr. Sept. 20.	German Lutheran.
Beck Barbara, her child, ditto 9.	ditto
Beck Joseph, Oct. 27.	City Hospital.

(B) LIST OF DEATHS.

Braden George, Aug. 28.	
Bradley Andrew, his child, Sept. 27.	Swedes.
Bradley James, Sept. 8.	City Hospital.
Bradley, Andrew, Oct. 3.	ditto.
Bradley Neal, Oct. 10.	ditto.
Brady widow, Sept. 22.	Kensington.
Brady widow, ditto 27.	ditto.
Brady Henry, his child, Oct. 14.	ditto.
Brady James, Sept. 2.	City Hospital.
Brady John, ditto 1.	ditto.
Brangers Clelman, ditto 27.	ditto.
Branner Elizabeth, ditto 22.	Friends.
Branner George, his daughter, Oct. 4.	ditto.
Bray William, Sept. 10.	City Hospital.
Bredan Henry, ditto 1.	ditto.
Braun widow, Oct.	German Reformed.
Breintnal Jane, Sept. 3.	Friends.
Breith John, his child, Aug. 14.	German Lutheran.
Breith Widow, her daughter, ditto 17.	ditto.
Breneman, Christian. Oct. 1.	City Hospital.
Brennan Edward, Sept. 21.	St. Mary's.
Brennan William, ditto 29.	ditto.
Brenner George, his daughter, Oct. 27.	Friend's.
Brenner Peter, Oct. 18.	City Hospital.
Brereton James, Sept. 25.	ditto.
Brewster Samuel, Aug. 29.	St. Peter's.
Brightwell Benjamin, Sept. 15.	Kensington.
Brightwell widow, Oct. 7.	ditto.
Ditto her daughter, Nov. 4.	ditto.
Brimmer Mr. Oct. 1.	City Hospital.
Bringhurst William, Oct. 17.	Baptists.
Bringhurst William, his son-in-law, Sept. 27.	ditto.
Briffington Sarah, Sept. 5.	City Hospital.
Broadhead Jemima, Sept. 23.	ditto.
Brobet, son of Mr. Sept. 24.	ditto.
Brooks John, Aug. 27.	3d Presbyterian.
Brooks Thomas, Sept. 28.	Friend's.
Broom Thomas, his child, Sept. 28.	St Pauls.
Broom Thomas, ditto Oct. 8.	ditto.
Broomfield Elijah, his child, Sept. 3.	Kensington.
Brozy Catherine, Sept. 2.	City Hospital.
Brown William, ditto 29.	Christ Church.
Brown Samuel, Aug. 28.	Friends.
Brown Joseph, his child, Aug. 26.	Kensington.
Brown Thomas, his child, Aug. 5.	2d Presbyterian.
Brown Mrs. Sept. 17.	ditto.
Brown Francis, Aug. 29.	Trinity.
Brown Charles, Sept. 6.	City Hospital.
Brown Mr. his child, Oct. 29.	1st Presbyterian.
Brown Mary, Sept. 24.	St. Mary's.
Brown John, child, Oct. 4.	ditto.
Brown Elizabeth, Aug. 28.	Swedes.
Brown Rachel, her mother, Aug. 1.	Methodists.
Brown Ludwick, Sept. 13.	German Lutheran.

LIST OF DEATHS.

(B)

Brown John, his wife.	O&. 10.	
Brown John, his child,	O&. 12.	
Brown Thomas,	Sept 14.	City Hospital.
Brown Susannah,	Sept. 15.	ditto
Brown Henry,	Sept. 26.	ditto
Brown Catherine,	O&. 3.	ditto
Brown Benjamin,	ditto 30.	ditto
Brown Jacob,	Aug. 27.	ditto
Brown Isaac,	ditto 26.	ditto
Brown Peter,	Sept. 7.	ditto
Brown Lawrence,	O&. 11.	ditto
Brown William,	ditto 14.	ditto
Bryan Sarah,	Sept. 6.	ditto
Bruce John, his wife,	ditto 15.	ditto
Bruce John,	ditto 19.	ditto
Bryan Mealy,	Aug. 27.	ditto
Brunot Felix, his child,	ditto 29.	German Lutheran.
Bryson Mary, daughter of James,	Sept. 20.	Christ Church.
Bubroon, Mr. his wife,	Aug. 21.	German Lutheran.
Bucher Jacob, his son,	Sept. 2.	ditto
Bucher Jacob, his child,	ditto 30.	ditto
Bucher Jacob,	O&. 2.	ditto
Bucher Mary,	ditto 9.	City Hospital.
Bucker Richard,	Sept. 17.	ditto
Buckley Samuel,	Aug. 27.	ditto
Buckley Isaac, his child,	Sept. 24.	Christ Church.
Buckley Isaac, his daughter,	O&. 2.	ditto
Bull Jacob,	Aug. 25.	City Hospital.
Buffum James,	O&. 1.	ditto
Bullay Isabella, child of Andreas,	Sept. 24.	St. Mary's.
Bullburger Henry,	ditto 27.	City Hospital.
Bulleaux John,	ditto 2.	ditto
Bulleaux Mary,	ditto 2.	ditto
Bunker Elizabeth,	O&. 1.	ditto
Buntin John, his child,	Aug. 4.	Friends.
Burk, Augustus Loir,	ditto 23.	City Hospital.
Burk Edward, his wife,	O&. 9.	ditto
Burk Eleanor,	ditto 13.	ditto
Burkhard John,	ditto 10.	ditto
Burling John, his child,	Sept. 10.	Trinity.
Burn Thomas,	ditto 26.	St. Mary's.
Burns Paul, his son,	O&. 2.	3d Presbyterian.
Burns George, his child,	ditto 10.	St. Thomas's.
Burns Hannah,	Sept. 8.	Swedes.
Burns Mary,	Nov. 1.	City Hospital.
Burnside Mr.	Sept. 15.	3d Presbyterian.
Busch, widow,	O&. 11.	German Lutheran.
Busby Sarah,	Sept. 22.	City Hospital.
Bush Hannah, wife of William,	ditto 30.	St. Thomas's.
Bush Ann,	ditto 30.	City Hospital.
Busher Daniel, his child,	ditto 27.	Kensington.
Busher John,	O&. 3.	City Hospital.
Butcher John, son of Job,	Sept. 10.	Friends.
Butcher David,	O&. 7.	City Hospital.
Butler James,	Sept. 18.	Kensington.
Butler Daniel, his child,	ditto 27.	ditto

(C)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Buyer William, a child, Aug. 21.	City Hospital.
Byrne, Mrs. Rose, Sept. 14.	St. Mary's.

C.

Cabe Mrs. her child, Sept. 24.	City Hospital.
Cahile Eleanor, Aug. 16.	ditto
Cain James, Sept. 22.	ditto
Cairns Patrick, Aug. 29.	ditto
Caldwell John, Sept. 11.	German Lutheran.
Caldwell Charles, ditto 11.	ditto
Caldwell Samuel, ditto 8.	City Hospital.
Calhoon Hetty, ditto 20.	ditto
Call Edward, son of John, ditto 21.	Swedes.
Call John, his daughter, ditto 30.	City Hospital.
Callaghan Edward, Aug. 29.	ditto
Callender Fanny, Oct. 11.	ditto
Callier Mary, Sept. 24.	ditto
Call Mary, ditto 9.	ditto
Cameron John, his child, ditto 9.	3d Presbyterian.
Cameron Dongal, ditto 2.	Friends.
Camp Robert, ditto 7.	Kensington.
Campbell Mrs. Aug. 24.	City Hospital.
Campbell, Mr. joiner, ditto 28.	3d Presbyterian.
Campbell John, Sept. 25.	City Hospital.
Campbell John, sexton, ditto 15.	Methodists.
Campbell Elizabeth, ditto 27.	City Hospital.
Campbell Sarah, ditto 19.	ditto
Campbell Margaret, ditto 18.	ditto
Campbell Jane, ditto 20.	ditto
Campbell William, Aug. 28.	ditto
Camphouse Hannah, Sept. 14.	ditto
Canady Mary, Aug. 31.	ditto
Canning Rachel, Sept. 15.	Kensington.
Cannon Hugh, Oct. 1.	Swedes.
Cappavel Mrs. Sept. 19.	City Hospital.
Capper Michael, ditto 21.	ditto
Carban Daniel, his son ditto 30.	ditto
Carberry Daniel, Oct. 5.	ditto
Carberry Isabella, ditto 12.	ditto
Carberry Philip, ditto 1.	ditto
Carberry Isabella, ditto 9.	ditto
Carey Nathaniel, Aug. 29.	ditto
Carey Mary, daughter of Charles, Oct. 4.	Friends'.
Carefoot Maria, Sept. 28.	City Hospital.
Carger Henry, ditto 23.	ditto
Carigar Deborah, Oct. 6.	ditto
Carner Elizabeth, Sept. 30.	ditto
Carney Jane, Aug. 20.	ditto
Carpenter William, Sept. 16.	Friends'.
Carson Elizabeth, ditto 14.	City Hospital.
Carper John, ditto 5.	ditto
Carper John, ditto 20.	ditto
Carr James, ditto 15.	ditto
Carr Alexander, ditto 24.	3d Presbyterian.
Carr Bernard, ditto 5.	St. Mary's.

LIST OF DEATHS.

(C)

Carragher Philip, a child, Oct. 6.	St. Mary's.
Carrell John, Aug. 26.	1st Presbyterian.
Carrell Paul, Sept. 21.	St. Mary's.
Carroll Rebecca, her child, ditto 30.	German Lutheran.
Carson Elizabeth, ditto 14.	City Hospital.
Cart Mary, ditto 22.	ditto
Carter Sarah, ditto 2.	ditto
Carter John, his child, Aug. 30.	Kensington.
Carter Jacob, Oct. 1.	City Hospital.
Carter Miss, Aug. 27.	ditto
Carter James, Sept. 25.	ditto
Cash Cynthia, widow, ditto 12.	Christ Church.
Casler Jacob, September 30	ditto
Cassidy Patrick, printer, ditto 13.	St. Mary's.
Cassidy Widow, ditto 19.	Swedes.
Cassidy Charles, Oct. 10.	City Hospital.
Cassidy Edward, Aug. 13.	ditto
Cassidy John, ditto 19.	ditto
Casteline Anthony, Sept. 27.	ditto
Cat Polly, ditto 23.	ditto
Catherine Ketty, Oct. 10.	ditto
Catherine Charles, ditto 12.	ditto
Cathers William, Aug. 4.	St. Paul's.
Causey William, his child, ditto 17.	3d Presbyterian.
Cavenough Hugh, September 27	City Hospital
Cauley George, ditto 7	ditto
Chace John, a child, August 10	St. Thomas's
Chaloner Samuel, clerk Bank U. S. Sept. 17	Christ Church
Chambers Ann, ditto 7	City Hospital
Chambers William, a child, August 21	St. Mary's
Chambers William, his child, September 26	Kensington
Chandler Rachel, October 5	City Hospital
Charlton Daniel, ditto 3	Methodists
Chat Claudius, August 22	City Hospital
Chase Edward, November 5	ditto
Chateaudun, an infant, September 24	St. Mary's
Chatham Joseph, aged 87 years, October 4	Friends
Chatham John, his child, September 28	City Hospital
Cheefeman Benjamin, ditto 7	Friends
Cherry James, ditto 18	City Hospital
Chestnut Margaret, ditto 15	ditto
Chefson John, ditto 26	ditto
Chefson Adam, October 5	ditto
Chester Samuel, his wife, September 19	Kensington
Chin Peter, September 15	City Hospital
Chivenes John, ditto 5	Baptists
Chriffey William, ditto 24	City Hospital
Chriffer Catherine, ditto 30	ditto
Christie Alexander, painter, ditto 14	1st Presbyterian
Christie James, October 7	German Lutheran
Christie William, September 23	City Hospital
Christy William, his child, ditto 3	St. Paul's
Christy George, his wife, October 1	ditto
Christman William, his two children, ditto 18	Trinity
Christman John, his wife, September 21	Swedes

(C) L I S T O F D E A T H S .

Church Mary, September 4	Swedes
Churchman Mary, ditto 8	Friends
Cimsey Phoebe, ditto 11	City Hospital
Clark Deborah, August 29	ditto
Clark Moses, September 3	ditto
Clark William, ditto 7	ditto
Clark Joseph, ditto 22	ditto
Clark Mrs. ditto 22	ditto
Clark John, ditto 29	ditto
Clark Bathsheba, ditto 23	ditto
Clark Thomas, son of Joseph, August 27	Christ Church
Clark Joseph, September 21	Friends
Clark Thomas, son of Joseph, ditto 27	ditto
Clark Cornelius, August 25	City Hospital
Clark Joel, September 23	ditto
Clark Thomas, his son, August 21	Swedes
Clark Mr. September 29	ditto
Clark John, ditto 23	City Hospital
Clark William, ditto 7	ditto
Claypoole Daniel, ditto 2	ditto
Clarkham John, ditto 8	ditto
Clauser widow, October 16	German Lutheran
Clarkson Mary, August 30	Kenington
Clauser Jacob, his wife, October 2	German Lutheran
Clauser Jacob, his child, ditto 10	ditto
Clendening Robert, ditto 9	City Hospital
Cline Peter, August 30	ditto
Clifton William, September 16	Christ Church
Clifton Elizabeth. ditto 10	Friends
Clinton Ann, ditto 1	Methodists
Clouse William, ditto 25	City Hospital
Cline Susannah, October 4	ditto
Clymer John, ditto 17	ditto
Cline Christiana, September 3	ditto
Coal William, ditto 17	Kenington
Coan Sarah, November 10	City Hospital
Coates Abraham, his child, September 8	Kenington
Coates Thomas, October 12	City Hospital
Coates William, ditto 12	Coates's
Cobbs Rebecca, August 19	City Hospital
Cockburn Mrs. wife of Philip, Aug. 26	St. Peters
Cockburn Philip, August 18	ditto
Ditto, his child, ditto 26	ditto
Cochran, John, September 27	City Hospital
Cochler George, ditto 15	St. Mary's
Coffin Catherine, daughter of capt. Aug. 1	2d Presby.
Cole Maria, September 8	City Hospital
Cole Richard, ditto 3	St Mary's
Cole Robert, ditto 16	City Hospital
Cole Joseph, ditto 19	ditto
Cole Andrew, his wife, ditto 22	ditto
Coleman Mrs. ditto	German Reformed
Coleman Philip, October 1	German Lutheran
Coleman Philip, September 21	ditto
Colinton John, ditto 27	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(C)

Collard James, his daughter, September 24	Methodists
Collard James, his child, Aug. 11	ditto
Colley John, September 14	City Hospital
Collins Joseph, ditto 3	ditto
Collins Mary, ditto 27	ditto
Collins Philip, August	Bethel
Colton Antipass, September 23	City Hospital
Condon William, October 8	St. Mary's
Condy Benjamin, August 26	1st Presbyterian
Conky Miss, September 11	Associate
Connell John, October 8	City Hospital
Connell Bridget, September 13	ditto
Connolly Margaret, October 1	ditto
Connolly Elizabeth, September 14	ditto
Connels John, October 9	ditto
Condie Eliza, a child, September 4	Universalists
Connor John, ditto 7	2d Presbyterian
Conry Edward, ditto 12	City Hospital
Conson Elizabeth, August 19	ditto
Conyer John, September 5	ditto
Conway Mary, ditto 3	ditto
Cook Samuel, August 11	ditto
Cook Betty, September 10	ditto
Cook Elizabeth, ditto 14	ditto
Cook Levy, October 15	ditto
Cook Conrad, ditto 8	ditto
Cook Christian, September 14	Kensington
Cook Christina, ditto 14	ditto
Cook Silence, August	Bethel
Cook Ann, September 10	City Hospital
Cook Eliza, ditto 30	ditto
Cook Eleanor, August 28	ditto
Cook Elizabeth, her child, September 28	Swedes
Coomps Ann, ditto 11	City Hospital
Coop Rachel, October 6	ditto
Cooper Michael, September 2	ditto
Cooper Rachel, October 5	ditto
Cooper Samuel, M. D. September 4 one of the physicians at the City Hospital	Friends.
Cooper George, his wife, October 2	German Lutheran
Cooper George, October 9	ditto.
Cope Gottlieb, his child, August 6	ditto.
Copper Hannah, September 3	City Hospital
Copia John, his daughter, August 27	St. Mary's
Coram John, October 26	City Hospital
Corbet Alexander, his wife, November 1	
Corbet James, September 29	City Hospital
Cordos Anthony, September 11	ditto.
Corens Ann, ditto 24	St. Mary's
Corneles Matthew, his wife, August 22	Baptist
Costie Davis, September 21	City Hospital
Coulton Hugh, September 10	3d Presbyterian
Coulthart Mrs. October 11	City Hospital
Coulton David, September 13	ditto.
Couram John, October 21	ditto.
Courtney Susannah, a child, ditto. 27	ditto.

(C)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Cowen George, August 31	City Hospital
Cowperthwaite Mr. September 21	St. Peter's
Cowperthwaite Mr. his widow, ditto 22	ditto.
Coyle Michael, October 15	City Hospital
Coyle Philip, September 11	St. Mary's
Coward James, ditto 2	City Hospital
Cox Widow, ditto 28	St. Paul's
Cox Sarah, October 2	City Hospital
Cox Moses, August 8	Friends
Cox Gabriel, September 28	City Hospital
Cox William, a child, October 19	ditto.
Craig John, August 15	ditto.
Craig Comfort, ditto 28	ditto.
Craig James, ditto 20	St. Peter's
Craig George, September 3	Methodists
Craig George, his wife, August 3	ditto.
Cramp Catherine, September 21	Kensington
Crampshire John, ditto 26	City Hospital
Crea Mrs. ditto 6	ditto.
Crea Mary, ditto 23	ditto.
Creamon John, ditto 14	ditto.
Crémér Mr. October 11	Swedes
Crenehan Elizabeth, September 23	City Hospital
Cresson, son of widow, ditto 21	Friends
Crew Ann, ditto 10	City Hospital
Crippin Mrs. Mary, ditto 4	St. Peter's
Crippin Betsey, ditto 10	City Hospital
Crispin Michael, his child, August 14	Kensington
Crocker John, September 26	City Hospital
Cromley Thomas, August 16	German Lutheran
Cromwell John, his wife, October 5	St. Paul's
Croftell Martha, her child, August 4	Kensington
Cross Mr. his son, 14 years, October	Universalists
Croton Betsey, October 1	City Hospital
Crow John, August 27	ditto
Crowden Mary, September 10	Christ Church
Crowell Rachel, ditto 29	2d Presbyterian
Crozier Miss, August 27	City Hospital
Cummings Joseph, September 2	ditto
Cummings Thomas, his child, ditto 20	Friends
Cummings Joseph, ditto 2	ditto
Cunningham Peter, August 31	City Hospital
Cunningham John, September 1	ditto
Cunningham Ann, August 26	2d Presbyterian
Cunningham Ann, September 8	1st Presbyterian
Cunningham Jane, ditto 3	Christ Church
Cunningham Thomas, ditto 8	Associate
Cunningham Robert, ditto 8	City Hospital
Curgees Mr. his daughter, ditto 23	3d Presbyterian
Curlett Thomas, his son, ditto 22	St. Peter's
Currie John, ditto 20	German Lutheran
Currie Susan, August 28	City Hospital
Curtis Elizabeth, September 4	ditto
Curtis Joseph, his son, October 3	St. Thomas's
Curtis Mary, September 27	St. Mary's

LIST OF DEATHS.

(C D)

Cushing John, September 4	City Hospital
Cushing Samuel, ditto 27	2d Presbyterian
Cusfell Jane, October 7	City Hospital
Cusfit Jane, ditto 6	ditto
Custis Abigail, ditto 20	St. Thomas's
Cuthbert Robert, son of Anthony, October 7	St. Peter's

D

Daily John, October 10	City Hospital
Dally Catherine, September 7	ditto
Dally Gifford, August 29	ditto
Dandster ———, ditto 26	ditto
Dane Mrs. ditto 25	ditto
Dane George ditto 16	ditto
Danly Charles, a child, ditto 17	St. Mary's
Dannaker Samuel, September 22	German Lutheran
Darnley Mr. 47, Penn st. ditto 11	City Hospital
Dartnell Thomas, son of Thomas, August 14	St. Peter's
Dartnell Thomas, shoemaker, September 12	ditto
Daftin John, ditto 25	City Hospital
Dauterman Jacob, his child, August 3	German Lutheran
Davidson Ann, September 20	St. Mary's
Davidson Margaret, ditto 7	City Hospital
Davidson Ann, ditto 4	ditto
Davie Adam, October 9	Associate
Davie Adam, his child, ditto 4	ditto
Davis Jane, November 2	Methodists
Davis John, September 10	City Hospital
Davis Mary, ditto 19	ditto
Davis Margaret, ditto 17	ditto
Davis Abner, October 12	ditto
Davis Mary, ditto 2	ditto
Davis John, August 24	ditto
Davis Margaret, September 5	ditto
Davis Stephen, August 11	ditto
Davis Sarah, October 9	
Dawns William, September 24	ditto
Dawson George Henry, August 3	St. Peter's
Dawson Charlotte, September 17	City Hospital
Day Thomas, August 26	ditto
Day John, September 5	ditto
Deads Sarah, ditto 14	ditto
Deal John, October 1	ditto
Deal John, his daughter,	German Reformed
Deal James, November 3	City Hospital
Deal William, August 21	ditto
Deal George, a child, September 2	ditto
Death Jacob, his wife, ditto 11	Kensington
Death Jacob, his child, ditto 26	ditto
Debaskewill Thomas, ditto 2	Baptist
De Beray Joseph, his wife, ditto 4	St. Mary's
Decoster Christiana, ditto 8	Trinity
Deeden Jacob, ditto 3	City Hospital

(D) LIST OF DEATHS.

Deemer Lewis, his daughter, August 28	3d Presbyterian
Deavor Conrad, his child, September 29	German Lutheran
Dehart Samuel, October 27	City Hospital
Deihl Maria, ditto	German Reformed
Deil William, August 21	City Hospital
Deil John, September	German Reformed
Deimting Francis, his child, August 5	ditto Lutheran
Dekerieth John, September 23	City Hospital
Delamar Margaret, August 10	St. Mary's
Delau Barbara, October 1	German Lutheran
Delavu Jane, ditto 10	Christ Church
Demer Rachel, September 11	City Hospital
Demer Mary, ditto 16	ditto
Demiss Ann, ditto 12	ditto
Demot Charlotte ditto 15	ditto
Demont Catherine, a child, ditto 12	St. Mary's
Denickson Joseph, August 30	City Hospital
Denning Mary, September 29	ditto
Denning Patrick, August 15	ditto
Dennis John, August 21	ditto
Dennis Augustus, ditto 30	ditto
Dennis Dolly, October 20	Kensington
Dennis John, his child, ditto 9	ditto
Denny George, August 31	St. Mary's
Denny Daniel, his son, September 20	City Hospital
Denny William, ditto 9	German Lutheran
Denny Dennis, August 31	City Hospital
Derkin Widow, September 11	German Lutheran
Derrickson William August 25	City Hospital
Dermot Elizabeth, September 1	ditto
Derres George ditto 11	Kensington
Desey Charles, October 10	City Hospital
Devette Patrick, August 25	St. Mary's
Deykman Peter, September 20	City Hospital
Diamond Mary, September 9	St. Mary's
Dezay Philip, his child, ditto 19	German Lutheran
Diamond Conrad, ditto 27	ditto
Dibert Philip, August 18	City Hospital
Diamond Widow, November 8	German Lutheran
Dickson Sarah, August 29	City Hospital
Dickson Samuel, ditto 21	ditto
Dick Ann, September 12	ditto
Dickson Catherine, ditto 28	ditto
Dice, 45 South Water-street, ditto 19	ditto
Dick Mrs. M. August 30	St. Peter's
Ditto her daughter, September 8.	ditto
Dickson John, his child, August 16	Kensington
Dickens Elizabeth, September 26	Methodists
Dickens Rev. Mr. John, ditto 27	ditto
Diel Peter, ditto 27	German Lutheran
Diel John, his daughter, October	German Reformed
Dickson Ann, August 31	City Hospital
Dietmer Conrad, October	German Reformed
Diebrich Michael, his wife, ditto 4	German Lutheran
Diebrich Michael, October 6	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(D.)

Dietz Simon, his child, September 25	German Lutheran
Dietz Mr. schoolmaster, his wife, ditto 27	ditto
Dietz Frederick, ditto 24	City Hospital
Dietz Margaret, ditto 24	ditto
Digner Charles, his wife, ditto 5	St. Mary's
Dillman Ann, ditto 25	City Hospital
Dillon Isabella, 2 child, ditto 29	St. Mary's
Dillon Elizabeth, August 5	ditto
Dillon Martha, ditto 13	City Hospital
Dinkle Catherine, ditto 24	ditto
Diver Patrick, ditto 14	ditto
Dixey William, September 14	ditto
Dixey William, ditto 18	Friends
Dobbins Mary, October 15	ditto
Dobelbower J. Henry, at Wilmington	
Dobelbower Jacob, October 2	German Lutheran
Dobelbower Frederick, ditto 6	ditto
Dobson John, ditto 16	City Hospital
Dogle John, September 25	ditto
Doll Mrs. ditto 9	ditto
Donahower Jacob, October 3	German Lutheran
Donald John, his child, September 2	Kenington
Donaldson Captain Nathaniel, August 14	2d Presbyterian
Doney Mrs. September 8	City Hospital
Doney John Gottlieb, ditto 1	German Lutheran
Donnaker Widow, ditto 9	Kenington
Donnelly James, ditto 7	City Hospital
Dorin William, August 14	ditto
Dorffer Susannah, October	German Reformed
Dorr Catherine, ditto	ditto
Dorrnefs George, ditto 13	German Lutheran
Dorsey Matthew, ditto 2	City Hospital
Dorsey William, ditto 1	ditto
Dorsey Dr. his two children, August 25	St. Paul's
Dougall Christina, September 18	City Hospital
Dougherty Mary, August 14	ditto
Dougherty James, November 3	ditto
Dougherty Sarah, September 4	ditto
Dougherty Hugh, ditto 29	ditto
Dougherty Madge, ditto 7	St. Mary's
Doughten Christian, August 1	St. Peter's
Douglas John, September 26	City Hospital
Douglas Elizabeth, November 1	3d Presbyterian
Douglas William, September 20	City Hospital
Douglas Ann, ditto 7	ditto
Douglas Cooper, ditto 13	ditto
Douglas William, ditto 17	ditto
Dowdishell Barbara, ditto 1	Kenington
Dowell Elizabeth, ditto 28	City Hospital
Dowlan James, ditto 17	St. Mary's
Dowling Widow Elizabeth, October 1	St. Peter's
Dowling Elizabeth, daughter of John, August 14	ditto
Dox George, his child, ditto 28	German Lutheran
Doyle Dennis, a child, ditto 13	St. Peter's
Doyle George, September 17	City Hospital

(D) LIST OF DEATHS.

Draper Charles, September 23	City Hospital
Dring Silas, ditto 15	ditto
Droz Charlotte Humbert, 4 years, ditto 28	Free Quakers
Dry John, ditto 4	City Hospital
Dubois Mrs. ditto 27	ditto
Duce Mr. Coombes's Alley, ditto 15	ditto
Dudman Widow Mary, ditto 16	Baptists
Duff Polly, ditto 20	Methodists
Duff Dawson, his child, August 5	St. Peter's
Duff Henry, September 30	City Hospital
Duffy Grace, August 14	ditto
Duffy John, October 26	ditto
Duffy Catherine, August 28	ditto
Duffy Jane, September 17	St. Mary's
Duffy John, ditto 30	ditto
Duffy Elizabeth, ditto 27	City Hospital.
Dugall Christina, ditto 18	ditto
Dugan Adam, October 8	ditto
Dunbar Widow, ditto 21	Swedes
Duncan Matthew, his wife, August 26	Scots Presbyterian
Dunigar Catherine, October 8	City Hospital
Dunlap John, September 24	ditto
Dunman Catherine, August 27	ditto
Dunn David, November 5	ditto
Dunn Nancy, September 20	ditto
Dunn Mary, October 29	ditto
Dunn John, August 19	ditto
Dunworth Catherine, ditto 24	ditto
Dupray Peter, September 8	ditto
Durang Mr. ditto 13	ditto
Durfenille Mr. his child, October	ditto
Durham James, September 3	St. Mary's
Dusepia ———, ditto 14	City Hospital
Dushane Mrs. August 30	2d Presbyterian
Dutton Widow, September 25	Coates's
Dyer Amelia, ditto 2	City Hospital
Dyhart Prine, ditto 11	ditto

E.

Ealy Nelly, September 19	City Hospital
Easby William, ditto 25	Baptist
Easby William, his widow, October 2	ditto
Easby John, ditto 16	ditto
Easby John, his daughter, ditto 28	ditto
Easton Douglas, son of David, August 2	Christ Church
Eckert George, September 7	City Hospital
Eckert George, his wife, ditto 16	German Lutheran.
Eckert Elizabeth, August	ditto Reformed
Eckert Catherine October 1	ditto
Eckford Walter, September 22	City Hospital.
Ederton Samuel, November 2	ditto
Edwards Rosannah, September	Bethel
Edwards Mary, October 6	Friends
Ehman Anna Maria, ditto 2	City Hospital
Ehrenzeller Mary, son of Jacob, ditto 7	Christ Church

LIST OF DEATHS.

(E)

Ehrénzeller Jacob, his son, September 16	Christ Church
Ehrenzeller Jacob, October 27	ditto
Ehrhart Martin, August 25	German Lutheran
Ehrhart Michael, his child, September 4	ditto
Ehrman Rebecca, October	German Reformed
Elbele Jacob, September 15	German Lutheran
Eldridge Jane, November 3	City Hospital
Elfry Christina, October	German Reformed
Elhart Peter, his child, August 24	Kenington
Eliza, November 4	City Hospital
Elliot Robert, October 20	ditto
Elliot Mrs. corner of Shippen & Crab-street, Sept 21	ditto
Elliot Ann, ditto 9	ditto
Elliot Thomas, his child, November 9	German Lutheran
Elliot Robert, September 18	1st Presbyterian
Elliot William, October 6	City Hospital
Elliot John, August 13	City Hospital
Elliot John, ditto 29	ditto
Elkin Martha, wife of Angel, September 19	Swedes
Ellis Hannah, September 13	Christ Church
Ellison John, August 28	City Hospital
Emerich Frederick, October 17	German Lutheran
Emerich Frederick, ditto 28	ditto
Emery Jabez, ditto 20	Moravians
Emery Arthur, son of Jabez, ditto 21	ditto
Emery Jabez, son of Jabez, ditto 25	ditto
Emery Elizabeth, September 3	City Hospital
Enck, widow, ditto	German Reformed
Enck Johannes, October	ditto
Ennifs Alexander, September 15	City Hospital
Ennifs Ann, a child, August 31	St. Mary's
Ennifs Rev. Mr. Michael, pastor of St. Mary Chapel,	ditto
Erffer George, a child, August	German Reformed
Erlich George, his son, September 27	German Lutheran
Esher Frederick, his child, ditto 26	ditto
Esler John, October 17	City Hospital
Esler Maria, September	German Reformed
Esling Paul, ditto 21	St. Mary's
Efferise John, ditto 20	City Hospital
Eter Adam, ditto 19	German Lutheran
Etres George, his daughter, August	German Reformed
Etres Johannes, September	ditto
Evans Margaret, October 3	City Hospital
Evans George, September 11	ditto
Evans Joseph, son of Isaac, August 6	St. Peter's
Evans Margaret, her child, September 9	Kenington
Evans Mrs. October 12	Coates's
Evans Margaret, wife of Jacob, September 26	Moravians
Evans Ebenezer, August 10	City Hospital
Evans Mary, September 2	ditto
Evans Elizabeth, ditto 3	ditto
Everhart George, ditto 30	ditto
Everhart John, his child, August 22	German Lutheran
Everhart, widow, October 8	ditto
Everhart Martin, September 14	City Hospital

(EF)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Everly Adam, his child, August 13	German Lutheran
Everly Jacob, his child, September 15.	Kenington
Evilt Mary, August 29	City Hospital
Ewalt Jacob, his child, October 6	German Lutheran
Ewing Mary, September 6	3d Presbyterian
Ewing George, ditto 29	2d. Presbyterian
Ewing Mary, ditto 4	City Hospital
Eyler Catherine, ditto 9	German Lutheran
Exly Helen, ditto 26	Kenington

F

Fabridge Peter, September 27	City Hospital
Fagundus Margaret, ditto 18	ditto
Fagundus John, ditto 5	ditto
Fairweather Alexander, October 1	Scots Presbyterian
Falby John, son of Timothy, September 19	Swedes
Fallier Catherine, October	German Reformed
Fan Christian, his wife, September 30	City Hospital
Fanning Rachel, ditto 21	ditto
Farmer George, ditto 27	ditto
Farns Moses, ditto 12	ditto
Farrady John, ditto 11	ditto
Farrell Diana, October 12	ditto
Farrell Patrick, a child, September 12	St. Mary's
Farrety Joseph, ditto 10	City Hospital
Faulkner George, ditto 29	ditto
Fausinger David, ditto	German Reformed
Faus Mr. ditto	ditto
Fearon Mary, ditto 28	St. Peter's
Fearon Richard, ditto 24	City Hospital
Feeds Cupit ditto 15	ditto
Fede ——— ditto	ditto
Fegan John, October 13	St. Mary's
Feigs Mary, September 11	Christ Church
Fengey Mary, October 3	Swedes
Fennell Mrs. upholstres, Front-street	
Featherbridge John, his wife, August 27	Methodists
Ditto his daughter, ditto 28	ditto
Fenner, widow, September	German Reformed
Fenno John, his wife, ditto 4	2d Presbyterian
Fenno John, his child, ditto 16	ditto
Fenno John, Printer, ditto 14	ditto
Ferguson James, his wife, ditto 10	St. Paul's
Ferguson Ebenezer, his young man, ditto 10	3d Presbyterian
Ferguson James, ditto 13	Methodists
Ferry Sarah, August 28	City Hospital
Fethorn John, October 12	Trinity
Fetter James, his child, August 27	Kenington
Field James, September 18	City Hospital
Field Joseph, ditto 19	St. Mary's
Field Patrick, ditto 7	ditto
Fife, Elizabeth, ditto 3	City Hospital
Fight Henry, October 13	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS. (F)

Fimpel Jacob, October 18	German Lutheran
Fink Major John, September 22	Kensington
Finlay John, August 23	City Hospital
Finny John, his child, September 11	Kensington
Finny Thomas, ditto 20	City Hospital
Fisher Zachariah, ditto 10	ditto
Fisher Sebastian, ditto 26	ditto
Fisher Mary, ditto 6	ditto
Fisher Elizabeth, ditto 7	ditto
Fisher Elizabeth, ditto 15	ditto
Fisher Thomas, son of Miers, August 19	Friends
Fisher Zachariah, his child, ditto 22	Kensington
Fisler William, November 1	City Hospital
Fifs Peter, October	German Reformed
Fister Mary, ditto 19	Kensington
Fitzgerald Elizabeth, September 21	City Hospital
Fitzpatrick Edmund, August 17	ditto
Flagg Jonathan, his child, ditto 20	2d Presbyterian
Flanagan Mr. September 8	City Hospital
Flanagan Phœbe, wife of Stephen, October 21	St. Peters
Fleek Christopher, September 14	City Hospital
Fleming John, August 18	ditto
Fleming Mrs. September 21	2d Presbyterian
Fletcher Elizabeth, ditto 13	City Hospital
Fletcher Elizabeth, her child, ditto 27	ditto
Fletcher Mrs. her son, October 9	Universalists
Flick George, ditto 16	Kensington
Flick Widow, August	German Reformed
Flicker Elizabeth, October 14	City Hospital
Flicker Michael, his wife, ditto 3	ditto
Flood Ezekiel, ditto 26	ditto
Flyhocker Henry, September 23	ditto
Fogie Mrs. ditto 28	ditto
Fogie, William, ditto 5	Swedes
Fogle Mr. his child, August 29	German Lutheran
Fogle Jacob, October 2	ditto
Fogle Jacob, his child, ditto 15	ditto
Fogle Albrecht, his child, ditto 13	ditto
Fogle Albrecht, his wife, ditto 14	ditto
Folier Ann, September 15	City Hospital
Folwell Samuel. his child, August	German Reformed
Fongey Mary, October 3	Swedes
Fonsey Mrs. September 12	City Hospital
Ford Curtis James, August 25	ditto
Ford Theophilus, ditto 31	ditto
Ford Mary, September 27	Christ Church
Fordham John, his wife, October 12	Kensington
Forrich Tobias, September 27	Trinity
Forsberg Nicholas, ditto 5	Swedes
Forthner Frederick, son of widow, ditto 22	St Mary's
Forthner Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, ditto 24	ditto
Forthner George, son of Nicholas, ditto 20	ditto
Foster Hannah, ditto 7	City Hospital
Foulke Mary, August 25	ditto
Foulke George, September 30	ditto

(F G)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Foulke George, October 1	City Hospital
Foulke Adam, August 17	German Lutheran
Fournier Mr. September 28	City Hospital
Fow Peter, ditto 30	Kensington
Fowler Dennis, ditto 30	City Hospital
Fox Christian, his son-in-law, ditto 29	German Lutheran
Fox George, his child, August 25	Kensington
Fox Robert, his wife, September 7	2d Presbyterian
Fox Robert, ditto 15	ditto
Foxall Agnes, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fox- all, October 6	Methodists
Foy Anna Maria, September 14	German Lutheran
Foyberry Nicholas, ditto 5	City Hospital
Foy James, ditto 12	ditto
France Jacob, October 31	German Lutheran
Francis Jacob, his wife, September 22	ditto
Francis Jacob, his daughter, ditto 24	ditto
Franck Henry, October 24	Kensington
Franck Christian, September	German Reformed
Franklin Ann, ditto 24	City Hospital
Frazer Daniel, August 30	ditto
Frazer Daniel, a child, September 23	ditto
Frazer David, ditto 30	ditto
Frazer Catherine, November 6	ditto
Frazer Ludwick, October 14	German Lutheran
Fraunces Samuel M. ditto 25	City Hospital
Frederick John, son of Jacob, shoemaker, Sept. 26	Kensington
Frederick George, ditto 21	City Hospital
Fredericks Mr. his wife, September 23	German Lutheran
Freed Mrs. ditto 24	City Hospital
Freish Mr. ditto 24	ditto
French Thomas, ditto 14	ditto
Freshel John, ditto 19	ditto
Frey Jacob, his son, ditto	German Reformed
Freytag Catherine, October	ditto
Freytag, widow, November	ditto
Freytag Peter, ditto	ditto
Friend Daniel, September 14	City Hospital
Frieß, brother of Jacob. October 25	Kensington
Frieze Mr. his wife, ditto 30	ditto
Frinden Salome, September 23	Trinity
Fritz William, his child, August 30	Kensington
Fronpo Andrew, ditto 23	City Hospital
Frondez Mr. his wife, September 27	German Lutheran
Fry Thomas, ditto 17	City Hospital
Fry Jacob, ditto 29	ditto
Fryburgh John, his child, ditto 6	German Lutheran
Furchill Daniel, ditto 11	City Hospital

G

Gallagher Edward, October 6	City Hospital
Gallagher Ann, August 6	St. Mary's
Gallagher James, (porter) September 28	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS. (G)

Gallagher Miles, October 4	City Hospital
Gallagher Catherine, September 24	ditto
Gallagher Mary, ditto 20	ditto
Gallagher William, ditto 25	ditto
Gallagher Edward, October 5	ditto
Gambas Sarah, September 14	Kensington
Gamber Jacob, October 27	ditto
Gamber Johannes, September	German Reformed
Ganett Margaret, August 29	City Hospital
Gano William, his son, October 13	2d Presbyterian
Gardner William, his child, August 6	Kensington
Gardner Mr. his child, September 10	St. Paul's
Gardner Mr. do. do. ditto 8	ditto
Gardner Mrs. ditto 23	City Hospital
Gardner John, his daughter, August 9	2d Presbyterian
Garlany Henry, October 15	City Hospital
Garwood John, his child, ditto 30	Swedes
Gasper John, his child, September 2	Kensington
Gaul John, a child, August	German Reformed
Gaul Elizabeth, ditto 20	Trinity
Gaynor Thomas, October 6	St. Mary's
Geitz Reinhart, September 22	City Hospital
Gemore Leonard, ditto 15	ditto
Genet John, October 2	ditto
Gentry Robert, his son, August 25	Kensington
Gentzler Baltzer, his wife, September 25	German ———
G—— John, October 4	City Hospital
George John, ditto 10	ditto
George John, September 28	ditto
Germain Peter, October 1	ditto
Getts Andrew, his child, August 11	German Lutheran
Geyer Christina, October	German Reformed
Gibbons George, September 25	Friends
Gibbs Ann, October 19	City Hospital
Gibbs Margaret, ditto 14	ditto
Gibson William, September 6	Christ Church
Gilbert John, ditto 7	City Hospital
Gilbert John, October 29	Friends
Gilbert John, Penrose's wharf, September 7	City Hospital
Gilbertson Mary, August 31	ditto
Giles Ann, October 17	ditto
Gilfry John, September 10	Swedes.
Gillam George, October 4	City Hospital
Gillaspie Henry, September 3	ditto
Gillaspie Francis, ditto 1	ditto
Gillaspie James, ditto 22	St. Mary's
Gillet John Ludwick, August 25	German Lutheran
Gillin John, ditto 14	St. Peter's
Gilman Martin, September 14	German Lutheran
Ginner Michael, August 26	City Hospital
Girard Mary, September 23	ditto
Givin Margaret, ditto 5	ditto
Glouise Elizabeth, October 2	ditto
Glenn James, September 8	ditto
Goble Peter, ditto 27	Kensington

(G) LIST OF DEATHS.

Godfreid John, November 3	German Lutheran
Goldsmith William, October 11	City Hospital
Gontzar George, his wife, November 4	German Lutheran
Goodwin Elizabeth, September 10	City Hospital
Goem Henry, October 10	Kensington
Gordon Phoebe, September 28	City Hospital
Gordon Charles, his child, August 10	Kensington
Gordon James, September 4	City Hospital
Gosser Philip, his wife, ditto 30	Kensington
Gosner Mr. ditto 12	German Lutheran
Gott John, October 21	ditto
Gould David, August 23	City Hospital
Goulden Eleanor, ditto 22	ditto
Goulding Jane, October 8	ditto
Grace John, September 6	German Lutheran
Grace Philip, ditto 14	ditto
Grace Lucy, November 4	City Hospital
Grace Jacob, his child, October 28	German Lutheran
Grafar Madam, September 10	St. Mary's
Grafton Alexander, a child, ditto	German Reformed
Graham John, his child, ditto 19	Swedes
Graham Daniel, October 5	Kensington
Grandson Abraham, August 14	City Hospital
Grant William, his child, September 29	German Lutheran
Grant William, his child, October 11	ditto
Grant Alexander, September 11	City Hospital
Grant James, October 16	ditto
Grant Francis, September 17	ditto
Grattan Andrew, ditto 13	Christ Church
Grael Johannes, his child, August	German Reformed
Grael Johannes, his child, September	ditto
Graventine widow, October 3	ditto Lutheran
Gray Joseph, his child, September 19	Friends
Gray Joseph, his wife, ditto 25	ditto
Gray Samuel, his two children, ditto 27	St. Paul's
Gray Nathaniel, his child, ditto 7	St. Thomas's
Gray Sarah, ditto 5	City Hospital
Gray —, Second, near South-street, ditto 20	ditto
Gray Thomas, August 16	ditto
Gray William, September 6	ditto
Greaves Robert, his wife, September 27	Swedes
Greaves Robert, his wife, October 11	ditto
Greaves Robert, his child, ditto 15	ditto
Green Mr. his wife, November 7	Kensington
Green John, August 1	Swedes
Green Philip B. September 25	German Lutheran
Green John, September 16	Kensington
Green Anna, ditto 13	German Lutheran
Green Anna, ditto 30	City Hospital
Green Catherine, ditto 8	ditto
Green Mary, ditto 20	ditto
Greenleaf William, ditto 28	ditto
Greig Charles, ditto 11	ditto
Grelanit Eleonor2, ditto 10	St. Mary's
Grenolds John, ditto 30	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(G H)

Greston Carl, September 6	City Hospital
Griffiths Eleanor, ditto 29	ditto
Griffiths Elizabeth, October 3	ditto
Griffiths Eliza N. ditto 3	ditto
Grimes James, September 10	ditto
Grimes Joseph, son of John, September 23	St. Peter's
Grimes Patrick, ditto 11	City Hospital
Grimes Peter, ditto 14	ditto
Grifcom Rebecca, August 21	Friends
Grifwold Elizabeth, October 2	St. Mary's
Gross Frederick, September 16	German Lutheran
Grouss John, his child, October 21	ditto
Growth Elizabeth, ditto 17	City Hospital
Grubb Elizabeth, September 13	German Lutheran
Grubb Elizabeth, ditto 25	City Hospital
Grynsburger Mr. his wife, October 17	German Lutheran
Gryson William, his wife, September 22	City Hospital
Giesford George, August 29	ditto
Guler Baltus, September 23	German Lutheran
Gunterman Christina, October	ditto Reformed
Gurling George, September 21	City Hospital
Guy Jane, November 6	3d Presbyterian
Guy Richard, his niece, September 30	ditto
Gwin David, ditto 15	St. Peter's
Gwin Margaret, ditto 4	City Hospital
Gwinup George, ditto 9	German Lutheran
Gwinne Michael, August 26	City Hospital

H

Hadfield Samuel, September 26	City Hospital
Haffner Andrew, ditto 27	Trinity
Hagerty George, August 12	City Hospital
Hahn Jacob, September 20	ditto
Haines James, ditto 12	ditto
Hainey Margaret, ditto 15	ditto
Halberstadt John, ditto 19	ditto
Hall Elizabeth, October 13	ditto
Hall George, his child, August 19	Kensington
Hall Samuel, his child, October 28	3d Presbyterian
Hall Esther, October 2	City Hospital
Hall William, October 7	ditto
Halley John, September 30	St. Mary's
Hamble Sarah, ditto 22	3d Presbyterian
Hamilton James, October 14	City Hospital
Hamilton Margaret, September 18	ditto
Hamilton Franks, August 14	Christ Church
Hamilton Robert, September 26	City Hospital
Hamlain Hannah, October 2	St. Mary's
Hampstead Martin, September 1	St. Paul's
Mainmet John, his child, August 13	Kensington
Hammond Henry, September 9	City Hospital
Hampton Mary, ditto 14	ditto
Hampton John, November 5	Swedes

(H)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Hance Jacob, August 26	3d Presbyterian
Hancock John, grocer, September 27	Baptists
Hancock Mary, October 16	City Hospital
Handle Adam, ditto 20	German Lutheran
Handy Mrs. September 26	City Hospital
Hannet Antonietta, August 3	Trinity
Hanlon Bridget, ditto 25	St. Mary's
Hannah John, September 15	City Hospital
Hannah Edward, his child, August 23	3d Presbyterian
Hannah John, September 24	ditto
Hannah John, his daughter, October 6	ditto
Hannah William, September	German Reformed
Hans Mr. August 26	City Hospital
Hansey Mary, October 13	ditto
Hanson Henry, ditto 9	St. Mary's
Hanson Mary, ditto 31	City Hospital
Hantley Thomas, ditto 23	ditto
Harberger Philip, September 2	ditto
Harbeson Joseph, his son, August 5	2d Presbyterian
Harden Elizabeth, September 30	City Hospital
Harden George, ditto 22	ditto
Hardie Thomas, October 1	ditto
Hardie Christiana, ditto 15	3d Presbyterian
Hardie, captian, his daughter, ditto 23	Scots Presbyterian
Hardie Alexander, his daughter, August 20	Swedes
Harding Sarah, September 23	Friends
Harding Margaret, ditto 27	City Hospital
Hardwick John, August 17	ditto
Harewson Jacob, his son, October 22	Swedes
Harewson Jacob, his child, ditto 29	ditto
Harewson Jacob, ditto 30	ditto
Harewson Jacob, his wife, ditto 30	ditto
Harken Ludwick, September 15	City Hospital
Harken John, October 23	St. Mary's
Harken Edward ditto 24	ditto
Harken James, a child, September 9	ditto
Harkens Sarah, ditto 25	ditto
Harlen John, his wife, ditto 15	Swedes
Harling Michael, August 8	City Hospital
Harpeger Catherine, September 25	St. Mary's
Harper Benjamin, August 22	Friends
Harper Benjamin, his child, September 12	ditto
Harper Mrs. ditto 23	City Hospital
Harris Walter, October 1	ditto
Harrisburgh James, August 21	ditto
Harrison John, ditto 4	St. Paul's
Hart Toney, ditto 9	City Hospital
Hart Charles, October 1	ditto
Hart John, September 8	St. Mary's
Hart John P. his child, August 2	German Lutheran
Hart Margaret, September 12	ditto
Hart William, October 14	City Hospital
Hart Mary, ditto 19	ditto
Hartford John, September 4	Methodists
Hartline John, ditto 25	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(H)

Hartung Daniel, October	German Reformed
Hartung Hannah, November	ditto
Hartwick James, August 16	2d Presbyterian
Hartwick James, his son, September 20	ditto
Harvie Samuel, October 6	City Hospital
Haslett Frances, ditto 2	Methodists
Haslavanger Widow, September 30	German Lutheran
Hassner Jacob, his child, August 25	ditto
Haslings John, October 20	City Hospital
Hatchler Charles, September 24	ditto
Hatfield Mary, August 31	Friends
Hatfield Catherine, September 3	ditto
Haughey Paul, August 28	City Hospital
Hauet Antonietta child, ditto 3	Trinity
Hautzel John, November	German Lutheran
Hawkins Robert, August 30	City Hospital
Hawkins Anna, ditto 28	German Lutheran
Hawood Mr. his child, ditto 10	Methodists
Haws Henry, his child, September 7	German Lutheran
Hayes Anna, ditto 18	City Hospital
Hayes Jeremiah, October 8	ditto
Hayes John, September 23	ditto
Haynes Joseph, October 3	ditto
Head Charlotte, September 2	ditto
Headliten Barnet, ditto 22	ditto
Heaman Jane, ditto 21	St. Mary's
Heck Widow, November 4	German Lutheran
Hefferman John, son of John, October 25	St. Peter's
Heimberger Frederick, his child, Sept. 18	German Lutheran
Heirs Pritz, August 29	City Hospital
Heisemer Jacob, September 24	ditto
Heller Joseph, ditto	German Reformed
Heller, Widow, ditto	ditto
Heller Mr. his daughter, ditto	ditto
Heller Frederick, ditto	ditto
Heller Adam, ditto	ditto
Heller Frederick, ditto 10	German Lutheran
Hellot Mr. his son, October 31	Universalists
Helm John, son of Christian, September 30	Moravians
Helm Johannes, October	German Reformed
Heltz William, son of Peter, September	ditto
Heltz Johannes, ditto	ditto
Hendel Abraham, apothecary, ditto	ditto
Hendel Rev. Dr. William, Pastor of the Ger- man Reformed Church, ditto	ditto
Henderson John, August 26	City Hospital
Henry Mary, September 4	St. Mary's
Henry John, August 25	City Hospital
Henry John, October 11	ditto
Henry John, his wife, August 22	German Lutheran
Henry John, his child, ditto 26	ditto
Henry James, his son, September 27	ditto
Henry Mr. his child, ditto 13	1st Presbyterian
Henry David, ditto 2	St. Mary's
Henry George, his child, October 1	Scots Presbyterian

(H)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Henry George, October 3	Scots Presbyterian
Henry George, his widow, ditto 9	ditto
Henry John, ditto 7	St. Mary's
Henry David, September 2	City Hospital
Henzel Maria, October	German Reformed
Hepler Catherine, September 17	German Lutheran
Herbeg Michael, ditto 11	City Hospital
Herbert George, August 28	ditto
Herbert Richard, September 3	ditto
Hernberger Justina, August	German Reformed
Heron Lankford, his child, ditto 18	German Lutheran
Heron James, his wife, October 24	ditto
Hertzog Catherine, October 11	Trinity
Hertzog Christina, ditto 11	ditto
Herschfelt Margaret, ditto 18	City Hospital
Hessler Andrew, September 21	St. Mary's
Heson Benjamin, October 24	German Lutheran
Hess Charles, his wife, August 11	ditto
Hetrick Mathew, his wife, September 21	3d Presbyterian
Hettelman, Mr. his son, ditto	German Reformed
Hettelman John, his son-in-law, ditto	ditto
Hettlem John, his wife, ditto 3	German Lutheran
Heydel George, his wife, August 5	ditto
Heyser Barbara, ditto 15	City Hospital
Hickey Jane, ditto 29	ditto
Hickey Mary, October 2	St. Mary's
Hickleys John, November 3	City Hospital
Hickman Ann, October 27	Friends
Hickman Sarah, ditto 30	ditto
Hickman Catherine, September 22	ditto
Hickman John, October 6	ditto
Hicks John, September 16	ditto
Hider William, a child, October 8	City Hospital
Hierly John, ditto 18	ditto
Higgins Pres, his child, ditto 18	Methodists
Higgins Mary, ditto 5	City Hospital
Hiley Elizabeth, September 15	St. Mary's
Hill John, August 31	City Hospital
Hill Richard, a black, September 6	ditto
Hill John, his daughter, ditto 5	Swedes
Hill Alice, ditto 27	City Hospital
Hill Adam, ditto 30	ditto
Hill Henry, ditto 16	Friends
Hill John, his son, ditto 2	ditto
Hill Robert, ditto 7	Scots Presbyterian
Hill Margaret, widow of Robert, ditto 16	ditto
Hill George, his child, August 23	St. Mary's
Hill Sarah, September 22	City Hospital
Hilleston Robert, ditto 16	ditto
Hilligas Henry, ditto 26	Christ Church
Hilter Elizabeth, ditto 29	City Hospital
Hilton Ann, October 9	ditto
Hiltzheimer Jacob, September	German Reformed
Himebach Mathias, ditto 17	German Lutheran
Hinkle John, his child, October 7	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(H)

Hinckle John, his child, ditto 13	German Lutheran
Hinckle John, his child, September 30	ditto
Hinckle John, his wife, October 20	ditto
Hinckle Margaret, September 21	ditto
Hinckle John, his child, October 2	ditto
Hochstetler John, August 31	ditto
Hocroft Elizabeth, October 21	City Hospital
Hocroft Elizabeth, ditto 21	ditto
Hocroft Frederick, November 3	ditto
Hoff Christian, October 10	ditto
Hoffman James, his child, September 14	German Lutheran
Hoffman John, a child, October 3	City Hospital
Hoffman Margaret, ditto 13	German Lutheran
Hoffman Grace, September 9	City Hospital
Hoffman Adam, his son, ditto 20	St. Mary's
Hoffner Jacob, October 17	German Lutheran
Hoffner Andrew, September 8	City Hospital
Hoglegnetz Simon, ditto 30	German Lutheran
Hoglegnetz, widow, October 18	ditto
Holmes John, August 18	City Hospital
Holmes Joseph, September 10	ditto
Holmes Josiah, October 31	ditto
Holfey Samuel, September 8	ditto
Holfstein Elizabeth, October 21	ditto
Holster John, September 21	ditto
Holtine Alexander, his wife, ditto 24	German Lutheran
Holtine Alexander, ditto 26	ditto
Holwell Thomas, ditto 30	City Hospital
Homassell Charles, his wife, August 18	St. Peter's
Homer John, September 15	City Hospital
Homassell Charles, his son, ditto 1	St. Peter's
Hookerman Betsey, ditto 2	Kensington
Hopcard Lewis, ditto 6	City Hospital
Hopkins Charles, August 4	Christ Church
Hopkins Philip, a child, ditto 1	St. Mary's
Hopkins William, September 7	City Hospital
Hopkins Margaret, October 4	ditto
Hone Mr. August 26	ditto
Horman Ebenezer, a child, October 19	ditto
Horn Johannes, ditto	German Reformed
Horn William, ditto	ditto
Horn Benjamin, captain, ditto 22	City Hospital
Hortman Deitmak, September 20	ditto
Houghman Hambleton, ditto 5	ditto
Houfe Joseph, ditto 16	Kensington
Houser John, ditto 18	German Lutheran
Howard Jane, October 14	City Hospital
Howell Agnes ditto 1	ditto
Howell Joseph, August 10	Friends
Hozey Rhoda, September 16	City Hospital
Horriß Nicholas, ditto 25	ditto
Huber John, his child, ditto 3	German Lutheran
Huber Frederick, ditto 20	ditto
Hubert, South street wharf, September 14	City Hospital
Hughes Mary, daughter of John, ditto 13	Swedes

(H I J)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Hughes Hannah, October 9	City Hospital
Hughes Mary, September 25	ditto
Hughes captain, his child, October 2	3d Presbyterian
Hughes John, September 6	City Hospital
Hail Peter, ditto	German Reformed
Humphreys Molly, ditto 16	City Hospital
Hulmer George, ditto 7	Kensington
Humphreys William, ditto 30	ditto
Humphreys Catherina, ditto 26	German Lutheran
Hunt Henry, ditto 29	City Hospital
Hunt Eleanor, ditto 25	Free Quakers
Hunter Mrs. ditto 3	City Hospital
Hunter Margaret, August 26	St. Mary's
Hun Jacob, September 28	City Hospital
Huron John, August 27	Trinity
Hursh Mary, ditto 24	City Hospital
Hunter Daniel, November 1	ditto
Hutz John, his child, September 13	German Lutheran
Hutz John, November 3	ditto
Hutz John, his child, August 22	ditto
Huxburgh Rebecca, October 11	City Hospital
Hyde John, ditto 1	German Lutheran
Hynes Elizabeth, September 27	City Hospital
Hynes Nicholas, October 13	ditto

I

Innes James, colonel, August 3	Christ Church
Innes John, September 11	City Hospital
Irwing David, his wife, August 19	St. Paul's
Irwing David, his son, ditto 28	ditto
Irwing James, his wife, September 6	Swedes
Irwine Catherine, September 14	City Hospital
Iling Juliana, October 10	ditto

J

Jackey, a negro, September 27	City Hospital
Jackson Sarah, August 25	ditto
Jackson William, ditto 26	ditto
Jackson Elizabeth, September 27	ditto
Jackson, August 25	ditto
Jacobs Catherine, September 9	ditto
Jacobs Nicholas, his daughter, October 5	German Lutheran
Jacobson Matthias, ditto 31	ditto
James Mr. ditto 9	City Hospital
James Joseph, ditto 10	ditto
James John, ditto 12	ditto
James Rachel, ditto 28	Friends
James Rebecca, September 21	City Hospital
Jamieson Elizabeth, August 28	ditto
Jamieson John, September 30	ditto
Jamieson John, his child, ditto 24	1st Presbyterian
Jamieson Margaret, ditto 29	Christ Church
Jani-tee 107 Race street, ditto 7	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS. (J K)

January William, September 5	2d Presbyterian
Jatricken Johannes, October	German Reformed
Jentzer Johannes, ditto	ditto
Jeremiar Mary, September 24	City Hospital
Jetter Henry, ditto	German Reformed
Jeffries Mary, October 23	City Hospital
Jobson Catherine, September 14	ditto
Joiner Lydia, ditto 10	ditto
Johns Thomas, ditto 11	St. Peters
Johns Richard, August 26	Friends
Johnson Alexander, October 4	City Hospital
Johnston John, September 25	ditto
Johnston Andrew, October 27	ditto
Johnston John, ditto 6	Methodist
Johnston Maria, November 19	City Hospital
Johnston George, August 3	Christ Church
Johnston Robert, September 19	ditto
Johnston Mrs. October 15	2d Presbyterian
Johnston Culph, September 14	City Hospital
Johnston——, ditto 11	ditto
Johnston Thomas, ditto 15	ditto
Johnston Samuel, ditto 18	ditto
Johnston Willian, October 11	Swedes
Johnston Ann, September 27	City Hospital
Johnston Henry, ditto 27	ditto
Jones Mrs. Hannah, September 26	Baptist
Jones Rebecca, ditto 23	Friends
Jones Ann, ditto 30	ditto
Jones Isaac, his child, ditto 27	German Lutheran
Jones Benjamin, his child, October 1	ditto
Jones Catherine, ditto 19	City Hospital
Jones Johannes, a child, August	German Reformed
Jones Catherine, September	ditto
Jones Sarah, November 1	Friends
Jones Margaret, September 7	City Hospital
Jones Margaret, ditto 9	ditto
Jones John, his wife, ditto 28	ditto
Jones Elizabeth, ditto 5	ditto
Jones Benjamin, ditto 27	ditto
Jones——August 21	ditto
Jordan Susannah, October 18	German Lutheran
Jourdan Mary, August 21	City Hospital
Jordan W. C. September 27	Swedes
Josiah William, ditto 12	City Hospital
Justice George, October 5	German Lutheran
Justis Thomas, captain, August 2	Friends
Justis William, September 9	ditto
Justis John, October 4	German Lutheran
Justis Ann, ditto 21	City Hospital
Juling Henrietta, ditto 1	German Lutheran
Justis Rachel, ditto 14	Friends

K

Kaesser Mary, September 21	Trinity
Kahl Christopher, his child, September 23	German Lutheran

(K) LIST OF DEATHS.

Kairnes Patrick, August 28	City Hospital
Kammar Sermen, September 18	ditto
Kammerer Mrs. ditto	German Reformed
Kammerer Henry, jun. ditto 6	German Lutheran
Kammerer Henry, his wife, ditto 3	ditto
Kane Eleanor, a child, ditto 25	St Mary's
Kane James, ditto 30	ditto
Katts Michael, ditto 25	German Lutheran
Kaucher Mathew, ditto	German Reformed
Kea Jane, ditto 13	City Hospital
Kean Ann, ditto 13	ditto
Kean Ann, ditto 30	ditto
Kean Mary, her child, ditto 18	German Lutheran
Kean Jane, ditto 19	City Hospital
Kean Elizabeth, ditto 25	ditto
Kean Mrs. her daughter, ditto 20	ditto
Keemer John, ditto 14	Swedes
Keen Johannes, his wife, ditto	German Reformed
Keefe William, ditto 16	City Hospital
Keith Thomas, ditto 9	3d Presbyterian
Keith Thomas, ditto 27	City Hospital
Keith Phebe, October 3	ditto
Keith William, ditto 20	ditto
Keller Johannes, ditto	German Reformed
Keller Adam, his son, September 13	German Lutheran
Keller Ludwick, ditto 22	ditto
Kellin John, August 26	City Hospital
Kelly George, September 24	German Lutheran
Kellin George, ditto 23	City Hospital
Kelly Josiah, ditto 24	ditto
Kelso Thomas, ditto 29	ditto
Kelso Joseph, ditto 26	ditto
Kemp William, ditto	German Reformed
Kemp Alexander, October 1	City Hospital
Kench Christiah, September 16	German Lutheran
Kennedy Joseph, his daughter, August 30	ditto
Kennedy Hugh, September 13	City Hospital
Kennedy David, November 9	
Kennedy, a black, ditto 11	ditto
Kennell Mr. September 2	German Lutheran
Kenny Mary, ditto 10	St. Mary's
Kenny Hugh, ditto 5	City Hospital
Kepple James, ditto 29	ditto
Kepple George, ditto 24	German Lutheran
Kercher Samuel, ditto	German Reformed
Kerner William, ditto 20	German Lutheran
Kerr Nathaniel, August 29	City Hospital
Kerr Isabella, ditto 18	ditto
Kerr James, September 12	ditto
Kerr Elizabeth, ditto 30	ditto
Kerr Elizabeth, her child, October 1	ditto
Kerr Joseph, his child, ditto 10	1st Presbyterian
Kessler Catherine, September 11	St. Mary's
Kesfy John, ditto 6	City Hospital
Kessler Juliana, October 12	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(K)

Keys John, August 13	City Hospital
Keys John, October 29	ditto
Keys George, ditto 31	ditto
Keyser Michael, September 19	German Lutheran
Keyser Mr. ditto 28	City Hospital
Keyser ———, ditto 28	City Hospital
Kidd William, ditto 5	Free Quakers
Kidd Mr. ditto 2	German Lutheran
Kiefe Mary Ann, ditto 8	City Hospital
Kiefman Mrs. October	German Reformed
Killingworth Luke, his child, September 15	Methodist
Kaller Catherina, ditto 11	St. Mary's
Killingworth Lake, his son, August 14	Methodist
Kimber Phebe, October 18	Friends
King John, September 4	City Hospital
King Joseph, ditto 11	ditto
King William,	Scots Presbyterian
King Joseph, ditto 12	City Hospital
King Mary, October 30	ditto
King Ann, September 5	ditto
Kinley Nancy, ditto 17	ditto
Kintzinger Michael, ditto 11	ditto
Kirkpatrick Mary, ditto 4	ditto
Kisselman Frederick, August 29	St. Peter's
Kittler John, his wife, October 20	German Lutheran
Klein Mr. his child, August 14	ditto
Klein Catherina, October 4	ditto
Klein Peter, ditto 19	City Hospital
Kline Mary, September 5	Trinity
Kline Philip, ditto 19	German Lutheran
Klue Philip, ditto 27	ditto
Kneill Ann, ditto 26	Trinity
Knight Mary, wife of David, ditto 3	Christ Church
Knight Isaac, October 14	Friends
Knight Elizabeth, August 27	City Hospital
Knight Elizabeth, September 19	German Lutheran
Knight Philip, October 10	ditto
Knight Philip, his wife, September 30	ditto
Knile Peggy, ditto 30	Trinity
Knile Fanny, October 7	ditto
Knodle John, his child, August 30	German Reformed
Kochler Mary, September 30	City Hospital
Koller Michael, his wife, ditto 3	German Lutheran
Koogan Joseph, ditto 29	City Hospital
Kraft Jacob, his son, ditto 29	German Lutheran
Kreider Frederick, September	German Reformed
Kremer John, ditto 14	Trinity
Kremer Barbara, ditto 8	ditto
Kreutzbergher John, his child, ditto 25	German Lutheran
Krewier Frederick, a child, August	German Reformed
Krey Patrick, October 8	German Lutheran
Krimbich Christiana, ditto	German Reformed
Krites John, ditto 23	German Lutheran
Kruse Nicholas, ditto 7	ditto
Kuhn Philip, his child, ditto 4	ditto

(KL) LIST OF DEATHS.

Kunkle George, his wife, October 1	Friends
Kunkle John, his child, September 9	German Lutheran
Kunkle John, September 10	ditto
Kunkle John, his son, ditto 15	ditto
Kyffer Peter, his child, August 26	ditto

L

Lace Elizabeth, daughter of William, Sept. 23	St. Peter's
Laford Benjamin, ditto 11	2d Presbyterian
Langrange, Reverend Joseph, a French catholic clergyman, ditto 1	St. Mary's
Laird Enos, August 17	German Lutheran
Lake Richard, jun. ditto 5	3d Presbyterian
Lake Richard, his daughter, ditto 17	ditto
Larlor James, child, ditto 31	St. Mary's
Lamb Mary, September 27	City Hospital
Lambert John, August 29	ditto
Lambert Mrs. September 22	ditto
Lambert Mrs. her mother, ditto 20	ditto
Lambertus Christian, his wife, ditto 8	German Reformed
Landenschleager Wm. his sister-in-law, do. 4	ditto Reformed
Lane Margaret, August 18	City Hospital
Lang John, September 24	ditto
Lang Charles, his wife, September 30	ditto
Langall Ann, ditto 25	Friends
Lapp Andrew, October 3	City Hospital
Langall Margaret, September 26	Friends
Larger Henry, ditto 24	City Hospital
Lafables Edward, ditto 4	German Lutheran
Laffer John, August 30	City Hospital
Lathman Catherine, September 30	ditto
Lauck Joseph, August 30	German Lutheran
Laughlin Catherine, September 25	City Hospital
Laughlin Mary, ditto 25	ditto
Laville Peter, his child, ditto 17	German Lutheran
Lawler Elizabeth, a child, August 17	St. Mary's
Lawrence John, ditto 8	Friends
Lawrance John, ditto 27	German Lutheran
Lawrance William, September 11	City Hospital
Lawrance James, ditto 12	ditto
Leag James, October 25	ditto
Lear Adam, ditto 9	ditto
Leary William, ditto 29	ditto
Leary James, September 20	ditto
Leary Timothy, October 19	ditto
Leaton John, September 20	ditto
Lechler Maria, child, August 3	Trinity
Lechler George, ditto 23	ditto
Lechler Joseph, September 12	ditto
Lechler, widow Barbara, October 3	ditto
Lechler Hannah, September 26	City Hospital
Lechler John, ditto 18	Trinity
Ledlie Margaret, October 16	City Hospital
Lee Ann, September 21	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(L)

Lees Samuel, August 31	Free Quakers
Leeson Elizabeth, September 22.	City Hospital
Leeson Samuel, ditto 24	ditto
Legay Henrietta, ditto 17	ditto
Legee Jacob, ditto 16	ditto
Lehr Christian, October 23	German Lutheran
Lieb George, ditto 10	ditto
Lieb George, his widow, November 6	ditto
Leisly Philip, his son, September 24	ditto
Leisner Samuel, ditto 30	City Hospital
Lentz Mary, ditto 15	Trinity
Lentz Henry, his child, August 3	German Lutheran
Lentz George, his child, September 1	ditto
Lentz Martin, ditto 7	ditto
Leonard Catherine, ditto 3	City Hospital
Leonard Michael, ditto	German Reformed
Leonard Elizabeth ditto 13	City Hospital
Leslie, Mrs. ditto 25	ditto
Lester John, August 31	St. Mary's
Letfield Letitia, September 30	City Hospital
Letherman Andrew, ditto 23	St. Mary's
Letherman Catherine, October 1	ditto
Letts, widow, August 10	Baptist
Leviere Thomas, September 5	City Hospital
Levy Philip, October 11	ditto
Lewis Jonathan, ditto 5	Friends
Lewis Curtis, September 3	Swedes
Lewis Sarah, August 25	ditto
Lewis James, September 12	German Lutheran
Lewis Ann, daughter of Joseph, ditto 16	City Hospital
Lewis Ann, October 1	ditto
Licky Jacob, a Child, September	German Reformed
Light Sarah, ditto 27	City Hospital
Lightbody John, October 14	City Hospital
Lightbody John, ditto 21	ditto
Lightcop Michael, September 2	Kensington
Lilly Margaret, ditto 23	City Hospital
Likes Henry, ditto 29	ditto
Lindsay, Mrs. ditto 26	Associate
Lindsay Richard, October 25	City Hospital
Linganfelter Jacob, September 10	ditto
Link George, his daughter, October 3	German Lutheran
Link John, ditto 11	ditto
Lisengan Conrad, September 18	City Hospital
Liter Jacob, ditto 21	German Lutheran
Little Susannah, October 1	City Hospital
Little Elizabeth, daughter of John, September 8	Swedes
Lockhart Mary, October 29	City Hospital
Logan John, September 29	ditto
Logan Mary, ditto 22	ditto
Logan William, his wife, ditto 26	ditto
Logan William, his daughter, ditto 28	ditto
Logan James, ditto 13	ditto
Loesh George, October 10	ditto
Logee Anthony, his twin child, August 9	St. Paul's

(L M) LIST OF DEATHS.

Lohra, widow, October	German Reformed
Long Sarah, September 28	City Hospital
Long Captain, ditto 8	ditto
Longacre Isaac, son of Isaac, August 2	2d Presbyterian
Lorigan William, September 15	City Hospital
Lotier Joseph, ditto 26	St. Mary's
Louden John, ditto 2	City Hospital
Lourman Maria, ditto 2	ditto
Louper John, his child, August 12	Kensington
Love William, October 14	City Hospital
Lovell, Mr. September 2	ditto
Loyd Isaac, merchant, August 11	Friends
Loyer Jacob, ditto 26	Trinity
Lovier Evan, October 19	City Hospital
Lucas Mary, September 22	ditto
Lucas Seth, ditto 16	St. Paul's
Lucas William, October 24	City Hospital
Ludwick, from north-alley ditto 21	ditto
Ludwick William, September 14	German Lutheran
Luffborrow John, ditto 1	Kensington
Luffborrow Nathan, his child August 2	2d Presbyterian
Lukins Sarah, October 21	City Hospital
Lutz Adam, September 5	ditto
Lutz Elizabeth, October 22	ditto
Lutz Polly a child, ditto 7	ditto
Lutz Abraham, his child, September 27	ditto
Lutz John, ditto 25	ditto
Lutz Leonard, October 22	German Lutheran
Lutz Susannah, September 24	City Hospital
Lutz John, his child, October 10	German Lutheran
Lutz, widow, ditto 11	ditto
Lusbet John, September 24	ditto
Lybrant George, his child, October 28	ditto
Lycett William, August 24	City Hospital
Lycett William, his wife, September 9	ditto
Lyndan James ditto 7	St. Mary's
Lynne Richard, a child, August 17	City Hospital
Lyle, Mr. his child, ditto	German Reformed
Lynch Eleanor, September 15	St. Mary's
Lynch Edward, his child, ditto 22	ditto
Lynch Hannah, ditto 30	City Hospital
Lynch John, October 3	ditto
Lynch Elfy, September 25	3d Presbyterian
Lynch Elfy, her son, ditto 29	ditto

M.

Maa Nicholas, September	German Reformed
M'Adam Barney, ditto 3	City Hospital
M'Afee James, October 4	ditto
M'Allister John, August 31	ditto
M'Allister William, September 24	Associate
M'Bride William, October 25	City Hospital
M'Cube James, August 29	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(M)

M'Call Catherine, November 12	St. Thomas's
M'Carer Garret, his child, September 20	Baptist
M'Carer Garret, October 7	ditto
M'Carer Garret, his child, ditto 18	ditto
M'Carer Garrer, his widow, ditto 20	ditto
M'Carty Daniel, September 22	City Hospital
M'Cathey Dennis, August 13	ditto
M'Cauley Mary, a child, ditto 7	St. Mary's
M'Cauley Winifred, September 8	ditto
M'Celery Martha, her child, ditto 26	City Hospital
M'Clay Mary, August 25	ditto
M'Clay Christina, September 25	ditto
M'Clellen John, October 21	3d Presbyterian
M'Clellen John, his child, November 1	2d Presbyterian
M'Clellen John, October 6	City Hospital
M'Connell Mary, September 2	ditto
M'Connell Mrs. her daughter, ditto 12	St. Peter's
M'Cormick Jane, ditto 29	St. Mary's
M'Cormick Frederick, his child, August 29	ditto
M'Cormick Mary, September 3	ditto
M'Cormick Isabella, ditto 24	City Hospital
M'Conike Bridget, ditto 9	ditto
M'Coy Margaret, a child, August 28	St. Mary's
M'Connell Mrs. October 2	2d Presbyterian
M'Coy Joseph, September 19	City Hospital
M'Cormick Elizabeth, August 28	ditto
M'Coy Daniel, September 19	ditto
M'Conly Peggy, October 2	ditto
M'Coy Catherine, September 23	ditto
M'Coy John, November 6	ditto
M'Coy Daniel, his child, ditto 1	ditto
M'Coy Mary, August 28	ditto
M'Crea Elizabeth, September 6	ditto
M'Crea ———, South, between Fifth & Sixth streets, do. 13	ditto
M'Crea James, his wife, ditto 17	ditto
M'Crea Matthew, ditto 23	ditto
M'Crea Robert, his child, August 21	2d Presbyterian
M'Crea Mrs. September 27	ditto
M'Crea widow, October 26	City Hospital
M'Crosley Hugh, August 29	ditto
M'Cue Daniel, September 23	ditto
M'Calloch John, a child, August 31	ditto
M'Cullom Margaret, September 24	ditto
M'Cullom John, his child, November 10	Friends
M'Cullom Archibald, September 14	City Hospital
M'Curdy Sarah, October 17	ditto
M'Dade William, a child, ditto 1	St. Mary's
M'Daniel Catherine, September 21	City Hospital
M'Dermot Catherine, August 19	St. Mary's
M'Dermot Michael, October 18	City Hospital
M'Devitt Neil, September 10	ditto
M'Devitt Robert, October 30	ditto
M'Donald Alexander, September 25	ditto
M'Donald Margaret, October 29	ditto
M'Donald Alexander, September 10	ditto

(M) L I S T O F D E A T H S .

M'Donald Mary, September 11	City Hospital
M'Donald John, ditto 23	ditto
M'Donald William, ditto 27	ditto
M'Dowell Benjamin, ditto 14	ditto
M'Dowell Maria, ditto 15	ditto
M'Dunn James, ditto 26	ditto
M'Elroy Jane, ditto 16	ditto
M'Elroy Mrs. October 20	ditto
M'Elroy John, his child, September 27	Kensington
M'Elwee James, ditto 20	City Hospital
M'Elwee Daniel, ditto 15	ditto
M'Elwaine Alexander, ditto 10	ditto
M'Ewen John, November 10	ditto
M'Fall Margaret, September 23	ditto
M'Farlane James, ditto 17	Methodists
M'Farlane Mary, daughter of Andrew, August 14	1st Presbyterian
M'Farlane Elizabeth, September 6	City Hospital
M'Farlane James, ditto 8	ditto
M'Farlane Michael, ditto 18	ditto
M'Farlane Sarah, ditto 24	ditto
M'Farlane Andrew, August 23	1st Presbyterian
M'Farrell Robert, September 27	City Hospital
M'Faun Isabella, ditto 2	ditto
M'Fee Thomas, ditto 21	ditto
M'Feely Ann, October 14	St. Mary's
M'Ferran Mrs. September 7	Kensington
M'Garegal John, October 14	St. Mary's
M'Garvey Rebecca, daughter of John, Sept. 19	Christ Church
M'Gee Robert, October 6	St. Mary's
M'Gill Martha, September 1	City Hospital
M'Gill John, October 2	ditto
M'Gavern John, September 24	ditto
M'Gilson Catherine, October 12	ditto
M'Gilton Samuel, September 21	ditto
M'Ginnis Sarah, ditto 15	Kensington
M'Glasky James, his son, ditto 24	St. Peter's
M'Glasky Isaac, October 26	City Hospital
M'Goven Thomas, September 1	ditto
M'Gowan James, ditto 14	ditto
M'Grane Patrick, ditto 30	St. Mary's
M'Grigor John, August 9	ditto
M'Grigor John, October 19	City Hospital
M'Grigor John, ditto 25	ditto
M'Grath James, a child, August 17	St. Mary's
M'Hughan Allan, September 12	City Hospital
M'Intosh Mary, October 25	ditto
M'Intosh Isaac, September 8	ditto
M'Intosh Alexander, October 1	ditto
M'Intosh Mrs.	ditto
M'Intyre Andrew, August 24	Swedes
M'Kean John, September 21	City Hospital
M'Kean James, August 27	ditto
M'Kean William, November 9	ditto
Mackie William, September 7	ditto
Mackie Margaret, ditto 10	St. Mary's

LIST OF DEATHS. (M)

M'Kee John, October 30	3d Presbyterian
M'Kehan John, his widow,	Free Quakers
M'Kenzie Elizabeth, September 21	Swedes
M'Kenzie William, August 23	City Hospital
M'Kenzie Isabella, September 21	ditto
M'Kenzie Charles, his child, ditto 14	1st Presbyterian
M'Kinlay James, October 13	City Hospital
M'Lair Susan, ditto 13	ditto
M'Laughlin Francis, September 3	St. Mary's
M'Laughlin Mary, August 7	ditto
M'Laughlin Michael, October 21	City Hospital
M'Laughlin Mary Ann, August 17	ditto
M'Laughlin Hugh, ditto 20	ditto
M'Laughlin Mary, September 12	ditto
M'Laughlin Elizabeth, ditto 13	ditto
M'Laughlin John, ditto 17	ditto
M'Laughlin William, ditto 17	ditto
M'Laughlin Alexander, his wife, ditto 27	St. Paul's
M'Laughlin Elizabeth, August 15	City Hospital
M'Laughlin James, September 5	ditto
M'Laughlin Daniel, ditto 29	ditto
M'Lean Daniel, August 23	ditto
M'Lean Isabella, ditto 31	ditto
M'Lean William, September 21	ditto
M'Lean David, ditto 11	Associate
M'Luen Mary, ditto 16	City Hospital
M'Mahon Michael, October 10	St. Mary's
M'Mahon Edward, September 24	City Hospital
M'Mahon Mrs. August 20	ditto
M'Mahon ———, ditto 23	ditto
M'Manus John, ditto 29	St. Mary's
M'Manus Barney, September 29	City Hospital
M'Manus John, August 29	ditto
M'Manus Barney, ditto 25	ditto
M'Mullin Sarah, September 10	Kensington
M'Mullin Margaret, October 21	City Hospital
M'Mullin John, ditto 13	Kensington
M'Mullin John, his child, August 11	3d Presbyterian
M'Neill Neil, September 30	City Hospital
M'Nitt Robert, October 22	ditto
M'Pherfon Alexander, September 16	ditto
M'Pherfon Elizabeth, ditto 15	ditto
M'Pherfon captain, his child, October 11	St. Paul's
M'Shane Barnabas, August 25	St. Mary's
M'Shane Mrs. September 16	3d Presbyterian
M'Tear Leonard, August 16	City Hospital
M'Williams Helen, September	ditto
Macx Catherina, ditto	German Reformed
Madan Hugh, August 9	City Hospital
Madan Hugh, ditto 9	St. Mary's
Maees Elizabeth, September 23	City Hospital
Magers Philip, his daughter, ditto 23	ditto
Maggs Catherine, ditto 29	ditto
Maggs Catherine, October 29	ditto
Maggs John, November 2	ditto

(M) L I S T O F D E A T H S .

Magonogill John, September 4	City Hospital
Mahaffey James, August 28	Kensington
Mahaffey Robert, October 10	City Hospital
Mahaffey James, ditto 13	ditto
Mahan John, ditto 25	St. Mary's
Maiger Philip, his child, October 18	City Hospital
Maiger Philip, ditto 18	ditto
Mail Patty, her child, ditto 8	Kensington
Maine James, his child, ditto 6	ditto
Mallick John, September 19	City Hospital
Maley captain, his wife, ditto 19	2d Presbyterian
Malfy James, August 25	City Hospital
Malony Thomas, ditto 25	St. Mary's
Manakipper Dorothy, September 30	City Hospital
Mann Conrad, ditto 29	ditto
Mansfield Joseph, October 7	ditto
Maniny Elizabeth, September 21	St. Mary's
Manuell Henry, ditto 13	City Hospital
Mangolt Frederick, and son, October	German Reformed
Marchback John, September 4	City Hospital
Marewine Isaac, grocer, October 17	Moravians
Maries Jane, September 19	Christ Church
Marklaith John, ditto 5	City Hospital
Marks James, his wife, ditto 30	Kensington
Marland George, his child, ditto 29	St. Mary's
Marley Richard, his child, August 6	Christ Church
Marks Jacob, September 19	Trinity
Marr John, his child, ditto 30	2d Presbyterian
Marr John, do. do. October 14	ditto
Marfell Joseph, September 10	City Hospital
Marth Jasper, ditto 21	Friends
Marth John, ditto 22	City Hospital
Marth Charlotte, October 10	ditto
Marshall Francis, his child, August 28	St. Mary's
Marshall Elizabeth, September 22	Christ Church
Marshall Margaret, ditto 15	City Hospital
Marshall Susan, her daughter, October 4	Free Quakers
Martin Charles, September 27	City Hospital
Martin Andrew, his wife, October 11	ditto
Martin Peter, ditto 17	ditto
Martin Robert, September 10	ditto
Martin Edward, ditto 27	St. Mary's
Martin Patrick, ditto 21	City Hospital
Martin Rose, October 13	ditto
Martin John, ditto 17	Friends
Martin John, September 2	City Hospital
Mary, from Love Lane, ditto 22	ditto
Martin William, ditto 13	1st Presbyterian
Mash Hannah, ditto 19	City Hospital
Mason capt. William, his son, August 23	St. Peter's
Ditto do. his wife, September 4	ditto
Mason widow, mother of Philip, October 3	ditto
Mason Jacob, his child, ditto 10	City Hospital
Massey captain, his child, September 26	3d Presbyterian
Match John, ditto 18	City Hospital
Matthews Ann, ditto 26	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS. (M)

Matthews James, October 17	3d Presbyterian
Mauchest Paul, ditto 28	St. Mary's
Maxfield Stephen, his wife, August 26	Friends
Maxwell Abigail, daughter of John, October 1	Scots Presbyterian
Maxwell Mary, do. do. ditto 6	ditto
Maxwell Hugh, son of do. ditto 12	ditto
May Adam, his child, November 4	German Lutheran
Meads Elizabeth, August 20	City Hospital
Mealy Thomas, October 1	ditto
Meary Thomas, September 19	ditto
Meeker Mrs. August 31	ditto
Meeker Elias, ditto 31	ditto
Megunigal John, September 4	St. Mary's
Meginty James, ditto 30	ditto
Meeker Mrs. August 31	City Hospital
Mehon Eliza, September 7	Friends
Mehon Margaret, ditto 23	ditto
Meonson John, ditto 18	St. Mary's
Meredith Wheeler, August 24	St. Peter's
Mendenhall Adam, his wife, October 25	Friends
Merfrol Mr. September 7	Kenington
Merritt widow, her child, ditto 25	City Hospital
Merfson Stephen, his son, ditto 30	ditto
Messinger Simon, ditto 5	ditto
Meyer widow, ditto 26	ditto
Metzger Johannes, August	German Reformed
Metzger Johannes, September	ditto
Meyer Adam, his daughter, ditto 23	German Lutheran
Metzger Johannes, ditto	German Reformed
Meyer Henry, his son, ditto 29	German Lutheran
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 28	ditto
Ditto ditto his daughter, October 2	ditto
Ditto ditto his wife, ditto 7	ditto
Meyer George, ditto 11	ditto
Meyer Jacob, ditto 8	ditto
Ditto ditto September	German Reformed
Meyer George, ditto 10	City Hospital
Meyer John, ditto 13	ditto
Meyer Sarah, ditto 14	ditto
Meywerth John, ditto	German Reformed
Michael Adam, August 29	City Hospital
Miller Robert, October 19	1st Presbyterian
Miercken Peter, his daughter, ditto 12	St. Peter's
Miller Ann, ditto	German Reformed
Milgo Charlotte, ditto 3	City Hospital
Miller Christina, ditto	German Reformed
Millard Thomas, shot at the prison, September 18	City Hospital
Miller John, ditto 3	ditto
Miller Samuel, August 14	ditto
Miller Charles, his wife, September 18	German Lutheran
Miller John, August 14	City Hospital
Ditto ditto September 19	German Lutheran
Miller Mary, August 26	City Hospital
Miller Michael, September 23	German Lutheran

M)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Miller Ann, September 5	Trinity
Ditto Michael, his wife, ditto 24	German Lutheran
Ditto David, his mother, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto Michael, his daughter, October 5	German Lutheran
Ditto John, September	German Reformed
Ditto George, ditto 28	Kensington
Ditto Johannes, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto Henry, his wife, October 6	German Lutheran
Ditto George, September 22	City Hospital
Ditto Margaret, ditto 17	ditto
Ditto Mrs. October 12	Coates's
Ditto do. from Kenfington, September 19	City Hospital
Ditto Jacob, ditto 30	ditto
Ditto ditto, labourer, October 9	Kensington
Ditto Matthew, ditto 5	City Hospital
Ditto Jacob, his wife, ditto 9	Kensington
Ditto ditto August 16	ditto
Ditto Daniel, October 14	ditto
Millis John, his daughter, ditto 15	Christ Church
Do. do. September 24	ditto
Do. do. son of John, ditto 28	ditto
Do. do. October 24	City Hospital
Mills Francis, September 5	Kensington
Do. ditto ditto 5	City Hospital
Minx widow, her child, October 1	German Lutheran
Mills William, his wife, September 30	ditto
Minders Socrates, November 6	City Hospital
Minnis Joseph, October 29	ditto
Minx Catherina, her child, September 24	German Lutheran
Miltacher Mr. his daughter, ditto 23	ditto
Mifty John, August 31	City Hospital
Miseman Catherine, September	German Reformed
Mitchell widow, ditto 11	City Hospital
Mimy Rosalia, ditto 25	St. Mary's
Mitchell Samuel, ditto 26	City Hospital
Mitchell George, his daughter, ditto 15	Swedes
Mitchell-captain, August 6	3d Presbyterian
Mitchell Catherine, September 29	City Hospital
Mitchell Andrew, ditto 26	ditto
Mitty Paul, ditto 26	ditto
Mills Elizabeth, ditto 27	ditto
Moaxham James, son of William, ditto 23	Free Quakers
Moilet Elizabeth, ditto 7	City Hospital
Molit John Baptist, August 3	Trinity
Mollin Margaret, October 3	City Hospital
Monday Maria, a child, September 25	St. Mary's
Molly Catherine, ditto 23	City Hospital
Monday Francis, ditto 12	St. Mary's
Molly, a black, ditto 7	City Hospital
Monaghan Catherine, August 26	St. Mary's
Molly ———, September 9	City Hospital
Monday Charles, August 28	ditto
Montgomery George, ditto 23	ditto
Montgomery Andrew, his wife, September 14	Swedes

LIST OF DEATHS.

(M)

Moodie captain, his child, August 30	Swedes
Moon Samuel, October 6	City Hospital
Moodie captain, his son, September 6	Swedes
Money Michael, October	German Reformed
Moore John, August 27	City Hospital
Money widow, November	German Reformed
Moore Robert, August 26	City Hospital
Moore William, October 14	ditto
Moore John, ditto	Kenington
Moore William, ship carpenter, August 27	ditto
Moore Mary, September 15	ditto
Moore Thomas, September 26	City Hospital
Moore Elizabeth, a child, October 10	ditto
Moore Martha, October 11	ditto
Moore Rachel, August 29	ditto
Moore William, his wife, September 14	German Lutheran
Moore Samuel, ditto	City Hospital
Moorpole John, his child, ditto 17	Kenington
Morgan Benjamin, his son, August 4	Christ Church
Morgan widow, September 4	Friends
Morgan John, October 11	City Hospital
Morgan Enoch, September 30	ditto
Morgan John, ditto 28	ditto
Morland John, joiner, August 4	Baptists
Morris Robert, son of John, September 20	Free Quakers
Morris Anthony, ditto	Friends
Morris William, son of Robert, October 9	Christ Church
Morris Sarah, October 6	City Hospital
Morris Thomas, ditto 2	ditto
Morris John, carver, September	ditto
Morris Hugh, September 15	ditto
Morris James, his daughter, ditto 24	ditto
Morris Robert, ditto 1	ditto
Morris Catherine, ditto	Bethel
Morris Ketty, ditto	ditto
Morse Rachel, August 29	City Hospital
Morton George, September 27	Swedes
Morton Sarah, ditto 22	City Hospital
Mosely George, ditto 29	St. Paul's
Mosely George, his child, October 16	ditto
Moser Christian, ditto 4	City Hospital
Moser widow, her child, November	German Reformed
Moser Christian, September 19	German Lutheran
Moser George, country.	
Moser Jacob, September 22	German Lutheran
Moulin Anna, August 31	Trinity
Moss Judith, September 16	City Hospital
Moullia Cherry, ditto 21	St. Mary's
Mouport William, ditto 19	City Hospital
Moylan John, ditto 7	St. Mary's
Much Jeremiah, his step daughter, ditto 9	St. Peter's
Muckling William, November 2	City Hospital
Mullin Peter, September 6	ditto
Mullin Elizabeth, October 4	Kenington

(M N) LIST OF DEATHS.

Mullin William, September 9	City Hospital
Mullin Patrick, ditto 26	ditto
Mullin James, ditto 1	ditto
Mullin Henry, August 10	St. Mary's
Mulligan James, September 13	ditto
Mulligan Owen, ditto 8	ditto
Mulry Elizabeth, ditto 13	City Hospital
Munges Almantine, a child, ditto 19	St. Mary's
Murgatroyd Thomas, his daughter, ditto 16	Christ Church
Mure Bridget, ditto 19	City Hospital
Murphy Nicholas, ditto 19	ditto
Murphy Nicholas, ditto 19	St. Mary's
Murphy Mr. his wife, ditto 2	Scots Presbyterian
Murphy Owen, his child, ditto 2	St. Paul's
Murphy William, labourer, ditto 5	Kenington
Murphy Terence, August 28	St. Mary's
Murphy Terence, ditto	City Hospital
Murphy Michael, ditto 25	St. Paul's
Murphy Henry, October 1	City Hospital
Murphy Edward, September 19	ditto
Murphy John, August 29	St. Mary's
Murphy Patty, September 21	City Hospital
Murray Daniel, September 19	Methodists
Murray Daniel, his child, October 12	ditto
Murray James, August 19	City Hospital
Murray Daniel, his child, October 15	Methodists
Murray William, his daughter, September 22	City Hospital
Murray Francis, ditto 22	St. Mary's
Murrell John, September 17	City Hospital
Murrell Joseph, August 31	ditto
Murren Eleanor, September 17	ditto
Myers John, ditto 16	ditto
Mylander William, ditto 14	German Lutheran
Musgrove Charles, August 30	Swedes
Mylinger William, September 20	City Hospital
Myrtetus Christopher, his daughter, ditto 13	Moravian
Myers Catharine, October 17	St. Mary's
Mynnich Conrad, August	German Reformed
Mynnich widow, her daughter, September	ditto
Mynnich Christina, November	ditto

N.

Naglee Mary, September 15	City Hospital
Naglee John, his child, ditto 19	Kenington
Naglee Mr. his child, ditto 28	ditto
Ditto do. ditto October 13	ditto
Nail Conrad, his wife, September 16	Methodists
Do. ditto, his child, ditto 20	ditto
Napier David, ditto 16	City Hospital
Nash Elizabeth, ditto 7	ditto
Nash John, August 31	ditto
Needler Barbara, September 12	Trinity
Negel Elizabeth, October 12	German Lutheran

LIST OF DEATHS.

(NO)

Nelise Eleanor, October 19	City Hospital
Nelson William, August 13	ditto
Nelson David, joiner, October 13	3d Presbyterian
Nemand George, September 4	City Hospital
Nenthinger Christina, October	German Reformed
Netherwood Catherine, September 16	City Hospital
Netherwood John, ditto 13	ditto
Neutral Maria, ditto 20	Trinity
Newcamp ———, a woman, ditto 29	City Hospital
Newdie Patrick, ditto 13	ditto
Newman Frederick, October 14	German Lutheran
Newman Sarah, daughter of Benjamin, August 25	Coates's
Newman Elizabeth, September 1	2d Presbyterian
Newman widow, ditto 4	ditto
Newman John, October 16	Methodists
Newton Elizabeth, ditto 19	City Hospital
Newton Mrs. ditto 15	ditto
Nichols Hoover, August 22	Swedes
Nichols Mary, ditto 21	City Hospital
Nichols John, son of colonel N. October 6	Christ Church
Nigkoop John, September 3	City Hospital
Nixon James, ditto 24	ditto
Noble Thomas, August 18	ditto
Nongary Lewis, marquis of Modena, September 22	St. Mary's
Norbeck Daniel, his child, ditto 19	Trinity
Norkway Mary, October 11	City Hospital
Norman Philip, September 20	ditto
Norton John, August 23	ditto
Norris John, October 17	Scots Presbyterian
Ditto do. ship-carpenter, September 16	Kensington
Nory Jacob, ditto 25	City Hospital
Nue Peter, his child, October 4	Kensington
Nugent Eleanor, September 5	St. Mary's
Nugent Francis, ditto 8	ditto
Nugent Elizabeth, ditto 15	ditto
Nugent Patrick, October 12	ditto

O

Oblinger Barbara, August 27	City Hospital
Oakford Charles, his wife, September 25	Baptists
Ditto ditto his daughter, ditto 27	ditto
Oblinger Barbara, August 27	St. Mary's
Obaire Mr. ditto 28	City Hospital
O'Brian Timothy, a child, ditto 3	St. Mary's
O'Brian Simon, September 9	City Hospital
O'Brian Robert, ditto 16	ditto
O'Brian Eleanor, ditto 17	ditto
O'Connell Charles, ditto 2	ditto
Odair Catherine, August 26	Kensington
O'Dounnell Connell, September 11	St. Mary's
Ohler Johannes, October	German Reformed
Ohler Andreas, ditto 10	German Lutheran
Oliver William, August 23	City Hospital

(OP) LIST OF DEATHS.

Oliver Charles, September 17	City Hospital
Oliver Andrew, ditto 7	ditto
Onet Peter, August 1	Kenfington
O'Neal James, ditto 29	St. Mary's
Oner Elizabeth, September 24	Christ Church
Opperman Adam, ditto 4	St. Mary's
Omer John, October 27	German Lutheran
Orr Hugh, September 6	3d Presbyterian
Orr Hugh, ditto 4	City Hospital
Osburn Sarah, October 17	ditto
Osburn Samuel, ditto 13	ditto
Ott Appolonia, September 26	St. Mary's
Otto John, August 26	City Hospital
Ottington Matthew, his child, October 27	St. Paul's
Ousford John, September 24	Christ Church
Overman John, ditto 17	City Hospital
Owen John, sen. October 10	ditto
Owen John, jun. ditto 10	ditto
Owens Mr. August 17	ditto

P.

Paine Prince, September 15	City Hospital
Palmer William, T. ditto 27	ditto
Palmer Joseph, November 15	ditto
Pancake Philip, his daughter, September 11	German Lutheran
Ditto do. ditto, October 28	ditto
Parenbach Maria, September	German Reformed
Parish Mary, ditto 16	City Hospital
Park David, August 21	ditto
Parker Mary, ditto 26	Baptists
Parker Mrs. her child, September 23	City Hospital
Ditto do. ditto, August 20	St. Paul's
Parks Mrs. September 26	City Hospital
Parr Cabb, October 15	Christ Church
Parr Hetty, ditto 13	City Hospital
Parram Susannah, September 6	Swedes
Parry John, August 11	Free Quakers
Partridge Sarah, September 9	City Hospital
Partridge Thomas, August 29	ditto
Paschall Jonathan, September 27	Friends
Pasgill ———, ditto 2	City Hospital
Paslands ———, corner of Lombard and Fifth-streets	ditto
Pasfield George, August 30	Baptists
Pastor Peter, ditto 31	City Hospital
Pastoris Samuel, September 6	Friends
Pastoris Sarah, ditto 11	ditto
Paties Oliver, August 8	City Hospital
Patrick Ann, wife of Alexander, September 20	ditto
Patrick Alexander, his son, ditto 26	ditto
Patterfon John, October 27	ditto
Patterfon William, ditto 29	Swedes
Patterfon Samuel, September 11	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(P)

Patton William, a child, August 24	St. Mary's
Paukermaster Thomas, November 7	Kenfington
Paul captain, his son, August 28	St. Paul's
Paul Ann, ditto 21	City Hospital
Paxson Robert, November 6	ditto
Peacock Alexander, September 6	ditto
Peak Elizabeth, ditto 4	ditto
Peale Rebecca, ditto 12	ditto
Pearson Jane, ditto 22	Friends
Pearson Amos, August 29	City Hospital
Pearson William, September 6	ditto
Pechin John, his child, August 28	St. Paul's
Peck Elizabeth, September 4	City Hospital
Peckham Mary, ditto 22	ditto
Pee John, August 30	3d Presbyterian
Peltz Ann, October	German Reformed
Peltz Corporal, September 5	City Hospital
Pemberton John, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto do. a black, November 2	City Hospital
Pennington Alexander, October 11	ditto
Pepper Philip, November 8	German Lutheran
Perey John, house-carpenter, his wife, September 19	Baptists
Ditto do. his son, ditto 22	ditto
Perey Samuel, house-carpenter, ditto 24	ditto
Perey John, his daughter, ditto 25	ditto
Ditto do. house-carpenter, ditto 27	ditto
Ditto do. his daughter, ditto 28	ditto
Perkeson Martin, his child, October 22	3d Presbyterian
Perkins Jacob, his child, August 14	2d ditto
Permer Catherine, September 15	City Hospital
Peters Elizabeth, ditto 1	Methodists
Peters John, his child, November 4	German Lutheran
Peters Miss, sister of Mr. Little, Sept. 27	Scots Presbyterian
Petersham Christan, ditto 14	City Hospital
Phillips David, ditto 7	ditto
Phillips Alexander, taylor, August 5	3d Presbyterian
Phillips Hannah, ditto 20	Swedes
Phillipson Catherine, September 14	City Hospital
Pic Mary Ann, ditto 18	St. Mary's
Picken Mary, ditto 24	City Hospital
Pickering Samuel, ditto 14	ditto
Pickering Rachel, ditto 23	ditto
Piderman Charles, ditto 28	German Lutheran
Pierce Jacob, his child, ditto 8	Kenfington
Pieffeman Christina, October	German Reformed
Pister Jacob, his wife, ditto 18	Kenfington
Pister Catherina, ditto 16	German Lutheran
Pister John, his wife, August 31	ditto
Platay Henry, September 21	ditto
Platz Barbara, October 27	Trinity
Plin Paul, his daughter, September	German Reformed
Do. do. a child, October	ditto
Plisch Christina, September	ditto
Plowman Joseph, October 18	St. Peter's
Plumb Peter, ditto 2	St. Mary's

(PQ) LIST OF DEATHS.

Polany William, September 20	City Hospital
Pollard Richard, ditto 12	St. Peter's
Ditto ditto, his mother, ditto 20	ditto
Ditto ditto, his widow, ditto 28	ditto
Ditto ditto, his daughter Eliza, ditto 28	ditto
Polling Jefferin, his child, August 1	Kensington
Pollock James, ditto 25	City Hospital
Pollock Elizabeth, ditto 31	ditto
Polly, from Christian between 3d & 4th streets, Sept. 16	ditto
Polly Robert, his child, October 23	Trinity
Poney ———, August 12	City Hospital
Pooley Elizabeth, September 20	ditto
Pope Christopher, October 23	German Lutheran
Porter James, August 9	City Hospital
Porter John, ditto 12	ditto
Porter Mary, ditto 9	Scots Presbyterian
Poth Adam, October 13	Trinity
Potlens Elizabeth, September 5	City Hospital
Pottem Elizabeth, September 14	ditto
Potter Thomas, ditto 20	ditto
Potter James, ditto 24	ditto
Potter Nathaniel, ditto 6	3d Presbyterian
Potts Edward, August 18	Friends
Pouffich Pontice, September 8	City Hospital
Powder William, August 24	ditto
Power John, ditto 24	St. Mary's
Ditto do. ditto 26	City Hospital
Ditto do. his child, September 3	German Lutheran
Poynter James, ditto 19	City Hospital
Pratt Richard, ditto 25	ditto
Pranpert Mr. his child, October	German Reformed
Precker John, August 23	City Hospital
Prederse Henry, September 2	ditto
Prendergrafs captain, August 28	Kensington
Preston Rebecca, daughter of James, September 2	Swedes
Preston William, his son, August 29	St. Peter's
Ditto ditto, his wife, September 18	Friends
Preston John, ditto 20	ditto
Preston Joseph, ditto 18	ditto
Price Isaac, watchmater, member of the board of health, ditto 16	ditto
Price widow, her son, ditto 1	German Lutheran
Price David, ditto 15	City Hospital
Price Mary, ditto 1	ditto
Primmell Benjamin, his wife, August 24	Swedes
Provost William, September 21	City Hospital
Purphil Joseph, his child, October 2	Kensington
Purtich Mr. his son-in-law, ditto	German Reformed
Pye Rebecca, September 14	City Hospital

Q

Quain Thomas, his son, September 24	St. Peter's
Queen Booker, ditto 7	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(QR)

Quin Christina, September 16
 Quin Patrick, ditto 2
 Quin William, ditto 6
 Quinlain Ann, a child, ditto 15

Kensington
 City Hospital
 St. Mary's
 ditto

R

Rain John, his grand child, September 23
 Ralston Mrs. wife of William, October 14
 Ralston Alexander, August 26
 Ralston James, October 20
 Ramsay Alexander, his daughter, August 25
 Rampart Benjamin, September 5
 Rannels Rebecca, ditto 7
 Rape Nicholas, October 27
 Raphune John, his child, ditto 27
 Ray Mrs. September 13
 Ray Oliver, ditto 4
 Reach William, ditto 15
 Read Peter, October 6
 Read Elizabeth, ditto 22
 Read Peter, September
 Read Peter, his wife,
 Read Eleanor, ditto 27
 Reb Nicholas, his wife, October 13
 Rebel Adam, August 25
 Records Mrs. her daughter, September 26
 Recud Peter, his mother, October 4
 Rees George, September 28
 Rees George, ditto 16
 Regan William, ditto 11
 Regan Hannah, ditto 11
 Regan Abigail, ditto 28
 Regins Ann, October 16
 Reid Andrew, September 30
 Reid John, August 25
 Reese Joseph, September 30
 Reihle John, ship-carpenter, ditto 7
 Reihle John, fisherman, his wife, ditto 29
 Reineck Jacob, October 5
 Reineck Catherina, September
 Reinhart William, a child, October
 Reily Mrs. September 5
 Reilly Henry, ditto 30
 Reiser Martin, his son, August 23
 Reik Frederic, September 18
 Do. ditto, his wife, ditto 20
 Remington Clement, his child, August 4
 Renow ———, ditto 19
 Rencke Frederick, his wife, September 3
 Renshaw Charles, his child, August 21
 Rensfey Susan, ditto 30
 Reynolds William, ditto 26
 Reynolds John, ditto 22

1st Presbyterian
 2d ditto
 City Hospital
 ditto
 Swedes
 City Hospital
 ditto
 ditto
 German Lutheran
 Scots Presbyterian
 St. Mary's
 City Hospital
 ditto
 ditto
 Bethel
 ditto
 City Hospital
 German Lutheran
 St. Mary's
 City Hospital
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 St. Mary's
 City Hospital
 ditto
 ditto
 Kensington
 ditto
 City Hospital
 German Reformed
 ditto
 St. Mary's
 City Hospital
 German Lutheran
 City Hospital
 ditto
 Friends
 City Hospital
 German Lutheran
 St. Paul's
 City Hospital
 ditto
 2d Presbyterian

(R) L I S T O F D E A T H S .

Reynolds Charles, September 6	City Hospital
Rible Jacob, ditto 15	ditto
Rice Anthony, ditto 1	ditto
Rice Jacob, ditto 4	ditto
Rice George, his child, August 23	St. Paul's
Richard Stephen, ditto 24	City Hospital
Richard Mary, September 29	ditto
Richards Sarah, her child, October 2	ditto
Richards Matthew, ditto 1	ditto
Richards Thomas, ditto 17	ditto
Richards John, a child, September 29	St. Mary's
Richards Mark, ditto 30	ditto
Richards Gasper, October 10	ditto
Richards Elizabeth, ditto 14	ditto
Richards Mrs. her daughter, September 23	City Hospital
Richards George, October 19	ditto
Richardson George, August 23	ditto
Rickets Nancy, September 7	ditto
Rickets Lucy, October 13	Friends
Riddell James, ditto 2	City Hospital
Riddell John, ditto 12	ditto
Rider Rachel, August 23	ditto
Ridgway John, ditto 22	ditto
Ridgway Alien, his wife, October 31	Friends
Riebel widow, September	German Reformed
Ries Miss, October 24	City Hospital
Riferts widow, her daughter, August 21	Kensington
Riff Johannes, October	German Reformed
Riffits Edward, ditto 3	Free Quakers
Rigley Thomas, August 11	City Hospital
Riidesheim Anthony, October 21	Trinity
Rine Ann, August 5	Baptists
Riol Israel, September 25	Friends
Rion Peter Jacobus, ditto 27	City Hospital
Ritchie Francis, ditto 10	ditto
Rittenhouse Christian, his child, August 21	Kensington
Ritchie Martha, ditto 29	City Hospital
Ritter Henry, a child, September	German Reformed
Rittner Philip, ditto 9	German Lutheran
River Bastian, ditto 12	ditto
Rivel Catherine, ditto 28	St. Mary's
Ditto ditto, ditto 22,	ditto
Rivel Jacob, ditto 27	ditto
Rivel William, ditto 24	ditto
Rizer Christian, October 5	City Hospital
Rhea George, ditto 8	ditto
Rhea Mrs. ditto 23	ditto
Rhoades Sarah, August 26	ditto
Rhoades William, his wife, October 30	German Lutheran
Ditto ditto, his child, September 16	ditto
Robert Isaac, August 8	City Hospital
Robertshaur Charles, September 7	ditto
Roberts John, ditto 26	ditto
Roberts Sarah, daughter of widow, August 19	St. Peter's
Roberts Hannah, ditto, ditto 21	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(R)

Roberts Israel, September 21	City Hospital
Roberts widow, her daughter, August 23	St. Peter's
Roberts Charlotte, October 4	City Hospital
Roberts widow, her daughter, August 26	St. Peter's
Roberts Mary, September 11	Free Quakers
Ditto do. ditto 7	Christ Church
Roberts Joseph, August 31	City Hospital
Robertson John, September 17	ditto
Ditto do. ditto 19	ditto
Robeson Joseph, his son, ditto 4	Swedes
Robinet Allen, ditto 7	Kennington
Robeson Joseph, ditto 10	Swedes
Robinet Richard, his child, October 24	St. Paul's
Robins John, ditto 14	ditto
Robins Thomas, September 4	City Hospital
Robinson widow, her child, ditto 27	ditto
Robinson John, October 13	2d Presbyterian
Robinson Ann, September 14	City Hospital
Robison Mr. October 27	1st Presbyterian
Ditto do. his child, September 25	ditto
Robison Margaret, ditto 18	City Hospital
Robison Ann, August 19	ditto
Robison —, opposite Mr. Miercken's, September 17	ditto
Robison Ann, August 29	S. Mary's
Robison Joseph, September 10	Swedes
Ditto do. his son, ditto 4	ditto
Roche John, ditto 24	City Hospital
Roche Edward, ditto 23	St. Mary's
Rody Neill, a child, August 16	ditto
Rody Catherine, September 12	ditto
Rody Neill, August 19	ditto
Roes Anthony, September 1	Trinity
Rogers Hugh, ditto 3	St. Mary's
Rogers Francis, ditto 12	City Hospital
Rogers Francis, a child, ditto 13	St. Mary's
Rollington Mrs. wife of John, ditto 8	St. Peter's
Ronaldson Andrew, October 11	City Hospital
Rose David, his child, September 9	St. Paul's
Ronnion William, ditto 17	City Hospital
Roop John, his son, ditto 2	German Lutheran
Rose David, sen. August 5	St. Paul's
Rorhman Conrad, his daughter, September 10	German Lutheran
Rofs William, his child, ditto 21	Methodists
Rofs Sarah, ditto 12	City Hospital
Rofs Margaret, ditto 5	ditto
Rofs William, ditto 22	Methodists
Roth Elizabeth, August 24	German Lutheran
Rowen John, October 3	1st Presbyterian
Rose David, his child, September 9	St. Paul's
Roylton George, September 25	City Hospital
Rowe Sarah, ditto 29	ditto
Ruddach William, ditto 14	1st Presbyterian
Rudy widow, a friend of her's, ditto	German Reformed
Rugan John, his apprentice, ditto 20	City Hospital

(RS) LIST OF DEATHS.

Rule Andrew, September 17	City Hospital
Rumford Rebecca, ditto 28	ditto
Rummell Charlotte, October 24	ditto
Rummell George, his child, September 28	German Lutheran
Runner Charles, October 5	ditto
Rush Elizabeth, daughter of B. Rush, August 21	1st Presbyterian
Rush Nathan, September 25	Kenington
Rush Andrew, ditto 30	City Hospital
Rush captain Conrad, ditto	German Reformed
Russell Margaret, October 6	City Hospital
Russell Michael, ditto 7	ditto
Russell David, September 2	ditto
Rutchillier Mary, ditto 11	St. Mary's
Rutherford Jane, ditto 24	City Hospital
Rutter George, sign-painter, ditto 25	Friends
Rutter Peter, October 16	City Hospital
Ryan Patrick, September 23	ditto
Rybold John, October 23	Kenington

S.

St. Clair Joseph, September 19	City Hospital
St. Martin Catherine Adine, ditto 17	St. Mary's
St. Clair Mrs. October 10	City Hospital
St. Felix Mr. August 21	St. Mary's
Salmon David, September 25	City Hospital
St. Clair William, ditto 26	ditto
Sampson John, ditto 26	Associate
Sanamaker George, October 21	City Hospital
Sanford Sarah, wife of William, September 11	Christ Church
Sander Maria, ditto	German Reformed
Saunders John, October 2	St. Peter's
Ditto do. ditto 14	Kenington
Ditto William, September 24	City Hospital
Ditto Elizabeth, October 26	ditto
Ditto John, drowned, ditto 24	ditto
Savage Joseph, ditto 4	ditto
Saverito George, September 27	Kenington
Sayer Rebecca, her child, October 19	City Hospital
Sayre Francis Bowers, M. D. September 2	Christ Church
Scantlin Mary, ditto 14	City Hospital
Ditto Abraham, ditto 2	ditto
Scattergood Thomas, his daughter, ditto 4	Friends
Scheller Conrad, August	German Reformed
Scherer Conrad, ditto	ditto
Schlemmar Catherina, ditto	ditto
Schmidt George, September 17	German Lutheran
Ditto ditto, his wife, ditto 17	ditto
Ditto Michael, ditto, August	German Reformed
Ditto William, his child, ditto 25	German Lutheran
Schneider Mr. below South-Street, Sept. 30	City Hospital
Schoedt Peter, ditto 21	St. Mary's
Schoeffer Bernard, ditto 17	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS. (S)

Schoenburgh Godfrey, October 6	City Hospital
Schroeder Frederick, September 22	German Lutheran
Schrupp Mr. his son, ditto	German Reformed
Schuler Peter, son of Christina, November 3	German Lutheran
Ditto Mr. his wife, September 4	ditto
Schull Maria, ditto	German Reformed
Scott John, a child, August 4	St Mary's
Do. Mrs. September 6	2d Presbyterian
Do. Sarah, ditto 12	ditto
Do. Susannah, October 4	City Hospital
Do. John, September 27	3d Presbyterian
Do. Benjamin, ditto 9	City Hospital
Do. Stephen, ditto 14	ditto
Do. James, ditto 15	ditto
Do. Ann, October 14	ditto
Sculthorp James, September 23	ditto
Seahart Hannah, ditto 11	ditto
Seargill Hannah, August 29	ditto
Seckel George David, September 29	German Lutheran
Do. Hannah, ditto 26	City Hospital
Do. Rebecca, ditto 28	ditto
Do. Henry, his widow, ditto 23	German Lutheran
Seed Mary, ditto 22	City Hospital
Seguin Peter, a child, October 11	St Mary's
Service Ann, September 27	City Hospital
Ditto Thomas, a child, ditto 12	1st Presbyterian
Ditto John, jun. ditto 20	ditto
Ditto Elizabeth, ditto 14	ditto
Servoss Jacob, August 27	2d ditto
Seybert Peter, October 9	German Lutheran
Ditto Adam, his daughter, ditto 21	ditto
Ditto Peter, his wife, ditto 22	ditto
Ditto Margaret, ditto 31	ditto
Ditto Peter, his daughter, September 29	ditto
Seyfferheldt Eliza, October 1	City Hospital
Ditto Casper, September 23	German Lutheran
Ditto Elizabeth, her child, ditto 27	ditto
Seyffert Andrew, ditto 30	City Hospital
Seyffert Sarah, ditto 7	ditto
Ditto Jacob, August 26	German Lutheran
Ditto do. his child, ditto 28	ditto
Seyfred Catherine, September 30	Kensington
Sewell Clement, August 28	City Hospital
Shaddock Hannah, September 24	ditto
Shaffer Henry, his wife, ditto 30	German Lutheran
Ditto Jacob, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto Catherine, a child, October	ditto
Ditto Martin, September 2	German Lutheran
Ditto do. his child, ditto 16	ditto
Shaffin Norman, ditto 7	City Hospital
Shaffner Dabney, ditto 17	ditto
Shallus George, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto Haffenclever, ditto	ditto
Shane Mrs. ditto 18	City Hospital

(S)

LIST OF DEATHS.

Shannon William, October 29	City Hospital
Sharman Stephen, November 8	German Lutheran
Sharp Nancy, a black, October 4	City Hospital
Ditto Peter, his daughter, September 29	ditto
Ditto Hannah, ditto 26	ditto
Shaw Samuel, ditto 11	ditto
Do. do. ditto 11	Kensington
Do. ———, ditto 16	City Hospital
Do. John, October 23	ditto
Do. Archibald, ditto 22	St. Mary's
Shea John, son of Mrs. Walters, October 4	ditto
Sheaff Peter, his son, ditto	German Reformed
Shearman John, August 16	City Hospital
Shell Elizabeth, November 7	German Lutheran
Shelleman Rachel, September 1	City Hospital
Shemegen Peter, ditto 30	ditto
Shenned James, his wife, October 3	Kensington
Sheppard widow, her grandchild, September	German Reformed
Ditto Rachel, ditto 14	City Hospital
Ditto Joseph, ditto 28	ditto
Ditto Stephen, October 18	ditto
Ditto Mrs. September	German Reformed
Ditto, widow of John, ditto	ditto
Sheridan Abraham, a child, October	ditto
Shibely Mr. September	ditto
Shields John, ditto 5	City Hospital
Ditto do. ditto 20	ditto
Shilling Caroline, October 3	ditto
Shimer Ann, ditto 1	Trinity
Shingel Nicholas, September 18	City Hospital
Ditto Frederick, his daughter, August 20	Christ Church
Shippen Mr. his child, October 2	City Hospital
Shively Ludwick, his wife, ditto 1	
Shmidt Michael, his wife, August	German Reformed
Ditto Christina, September	ditto
Ditto Michael, a child, October	ditto
Ditto widow, a child, ditto	ditto
Ditto Christopher, ditto	ditto
Shnider Catherina, September	ditto
Ditto Jacob, October	ditto
Ditto do. his widow, ditto	ditto
Ditto John, ditto 8	Trinity
Ditto Ludwick, September 14	City Hospital
Shober widow, her child, ditto 6	St. Paul's
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto 15	ditto
Shoemaker Eli, August 9	Friends
Ditto Joseph, his child, ditto 13	ditto
Shook George, September 17	City Hospital
Short Mary, October 3	ditto
Shotwell Eden, his daughter, August 31	Friends
Ditto do. September 4	ditto
Shrank George, October 7	Kensington
Shreier Peter, September 13	German Lutheran
Shriner Elizabeth, ditto 25	St. Mary's

LIST OF DEATHS. (S)

Shriner George, September 12	City Hospital
Shrum Christopher, ditto 4	ditto
Shugher Conrad, ditto 22	German Lutheran
Shuffler Andrew, his daughter, August 26	ditto
Shweitzer Mr. September	German Reformed
Ditto Maria, ditto	ditto
Ditto John Gottlieb, his daughter, ditto 1	German Lutheran
Sillicks John, his daughter, August 10	Swedes
Simeles Michael, a child, September 27	Trinity
Simkins Martha, August 20	Methodists
Simmons Conrad, September 29	City Hospital
Simon August, August 14	ditto
Ditto Christina, October	German Reformed
Ditto John, September 5	German Lutheran
Ditto Casper, ditto 15	Kenfington
Sim ———, a black, ditto 5	City Hospital
Simpson John, his wife, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto do. ditto 19	City Hospital
Ditto Mary, ditto 14	Kenfington
Sims William, ditto 11	City Hospital
Singleton captain, ditto 10	ditto
Ditto Nancy, daughter of Thomas, August 22	Swedes
Sitgreaves Mary, October 9	City Hospital
Skates William, September 27	ditto
Skeats Elizabeth, ditto 26	ditto
Skerrett Sufannah, October 17	ditto
Skinner widow, her daughter, September	German Reformed
Ditto William, August	ditto
Slay Mr. his child, September 26	Swedes
Slinghoff Joseph, ditto 2	German Lutheran
Slicker Frederick, ditto 21	City Hospital
Slimmer Maria, October	German Reformed
Sluyter John, his child, ditto 10	German Lutheran
Ditto ditto his wife, ditto 15	ditto
Sloane James, September 25	City Hospital
Small John, August 26	St. Mary's
Smiley Henry, October 14	St. Paul's
Ditto John, September 4	City Hospital
Ditto Mary, ditto 11	ditto
Ditto Samuel, ditto 4	ditto
Smile Joseph, ditto 27	ditto
Smith Reuben, August 26	ditto
Ditto Henry, ditto 26	ditto
Ditto Thomas, September 6	ditto
Ditto James, ditto 22	ditto
Ditto William, October 13	ditto
Ditto Bernard, ditto 29	ditto
Ditto James, ditto 29	ditto
Ditto John, September 4	ditto
Ditto do. ditto 24	ditto
Ditto do. ditto 5	ditto
Ditto George, ditto 25	ditto
Ditto Jacob, ditto 25	ditto

Smith Edward, a child, September 28	City Hospital
Ditto John, a child, October 2	ditto
Ditto Mary, ditto 1	ditto
Ditto widow, corner of Eighth and Spruce-streets	ditto
Ditto Catherine, October 4	ditto
Ditto Grace, ditto 13	ditto
Ditto Ann, September 4	ditto
Ditto John, ditto 4	ditto
Ditto do. ditto 5	ditto
Ditto Sarah, August 18	ditto
Ditto John, ditto 25	St. Mary's
Ditto Aaron, September 21	Friends
Ditto Amelia, three of her children, ditto 18	Kennington
Ditto captain Samuel, August 21	2d Presbyterian
Ditto Mr. his child, September 8	St. Paul's
Ditto Jacob, ditto 7	Kennington
Ditto Henry, October 4	Trinity
Ditto Amelia, ditto 30	Methodists
Ditto Jeremiah, ditto 5	ditto
Smothers Ralph, September 30	City Hospital
Ditto Henry, October 26	African Church
Snell Matthias, his wife, September 23	City Hospital
Snick Mrs. ditto 12	ditto
Snyder Catherine, ditto 26	ditto
Ditto John, son of John, ditto 23	St. Peter's
Ditto Elizabeth, ditto 22	Kennington
Ditto George, ditto 27	ditto
Ditto John, ditto 28	ditto
Ditto Matthew, October 8	ditto
Ditto Elizabeth, her child, September 9	German Lutheran
Ditto Mary Ann, a child, October 27	St. Mary's
Ditto George, August 21	German Lutheran
Ditto Casper, his son, September 10	ditto
Ditto Jacob, ditto 9	City Hospital
Ditto Valentine, ditto 12	ditto
Socundum John, August 31	ditto
Solsey Ace, September 4	ditto
Sones Jacob, ditto 30	German Lutheran
Sorg William, October 18	Kennington
Do. ditto his wife, ditto 18	ditto
Sork Sarah, August 30	ditto
Sower John, September 20	City Hospital
Ditto Henry, his child, ditto 20	German Lutheran
Sowerman Martin, his child, ditto 6	ditto
Ditto do. ditto ditto 2	ditto
Sowerwalt Lawrence, ditto 3	St. Mary's
Ditto Mary, ditto 22	ditto
Ditto Mark, October 26	ditto
Speck Louisa, September 7	City Hospital
Sponglar George his daughter, August 22	1st Presbyterian
Spray Mary, September 10	City Hospital
Springer Jacob, ditto 5	ditto
Sproni Alexander, ditto 9	3d Presbyterian

LIST OF DEATHS.

(8)

Sparhawk John, his child, September 4	Kensington
Spurrier John, ditto 29	Christ Church
Sroope Michael, August 31	City Hospital
Stret John, September 31	German Reformed
Stafford Mrs. August 24	City Hospital
Ditto James, ditto 25	ditto
Ditto Margaret, September 26	ditto
Stanley Johannes, October	German Reformed
Ditto Thomas, his wife, September 17	St. Peter's
Start Mr. ditto 1	Kensington
Staurt Maria, October	German Reformed
Staut William, ditto	ditto
Steel Philip, September 27	City Hospital
Do. Stephen, ditto 28	German Lutheran
Steinmetz Casper, ditto 19	ditto
Steigmiller Daniel, ditto 24	City Hospital
Stenbach Abraham, ditto 17	ditto
Stephens Thomas, October 3	ditto
Ditto Elizabeth, ditto 5	ditto
Ditto major, ditto 5	ditto
Ditto do. his son, ditto 11	ditto
Ditto Mary, August 24	ditto
Ditto Henry, his daughter, ditto 11	Baptists
Stercher Justus, September	German Reformed
Stevens Christiana, October 29	City Hospital
Stewart Sarah, August 26	ditto
Ditto Margaret, ditto 27	ditto
Ditto Charles, ditto 27	ditto
Ditto ditto, September 11	ditto
Ditto Zachariah, ditto 18	ditto
Ditto Mr. clerk in war-office, ditto 20	ditto
Ditto Sarah, ditto 26	ditto
Ditto Robert, ditto 30	ditto
Ditto Charles, his son, ditto 30	ditto
Ditto Alexander, October 1	ditto
Ditto John, ditto 15	ditto
Ditto Anne, November 1	ditto
Ditto Jane, ditto 5	ditto
Ditto Joseph, September 26	ditto
Ditto Margaret, October 30	1st Presbyterian
Ditto Mr. his daughter-in-law, ditto 18	Methodists
Ditto Mrs. August 10	Swedes
Ditto captain, his child, October 19	3d Presbyterian
Ditto Zachariah, September 16	Baptists
Ditto ditto, his widow, ditto 24	ditto
Stiff John, October 3	City Hospital
Stitch Christian, August 22	ditto
Stili Amelia, September 20	ditto
Stille Gustavus, August 20	2d Presbyterian
Stiller Margaret, her child, September 17	German Lutheran
Ditto Rebecca, her child, ditto 18	ditto
Stock George, ditto 21	City Hospital
Stokes James, his daughter, October 15	Christ Church
Stone Charles, August 11	City Hospital
Ditto Mary, October 1	ditto

Stockert William, September 12	City Hospital
Stoneburner David, October 11	City Hospital
Stoneman Susan, August 6	Free Quakers
Stoufs George, his daughter, October 4	City Hospital
Stoufs Joseph, September 23	German Lutheran
Stoves Frederick, August 31	City Hospital
Straten George, his child, ditto 4	Kenfington
Stow Eleanor, November 20	City Hospital
Stowesberry Peter, September 20	German Lutheran
Strart Henry, his child, August 7	Methodists
Stricker Elizabeth, September 26	City Hospital
Stricker captain, ditto	German Reformed
Stricker captain, his wife, August	ditto
Strife Christina, October 2	City Hospital
Strong Margaret, wife of Valentine, September 13	Swedes
Stubberfield William, October 2	City Hospital
Stume Francis, August 26	Trinity
Sturm widow, September	German Reformed
Sturrier Justis, October	ditto
Stuz widow, ditto 12	German Lutheran
Sullentine, his child, ditto 27	City Hospital
Sullivan Daniel, September 23	ditto
Sullivan Cornelius, ditto 25	ditto
Sullivan Dennis, ditto 18	ditto
Summer Henry, August 26	German Lutheran
Suter Mr. ditto 13	Kenfington
Suter David, September 10	German Lutheran
Syttle John, October 2	City Hospital
Sutton Mrs her child, September 27	Kenfington
Sutton John, his child, August 22	ditto
Swain Ebenezer, October 18	Methodists
Swain Nezer, son of James, September 29	Christ Church
Swan Stacy, August 23	City Hospital
Swan John, September 18	ditto
Swanwick John, August 1	St. Peter's
Swartz Sarah, October 18	Trinity
Sweeny Miles, September 25	St. Mary's
Sweeney Henry, ditto 3	Swedes
Sweitzer Michael, his wife, October 1	German Lutheran
Swelbachs Henry, ditto 3	ditto
Sykes Jacob, October 14	City Hospital
Sylvain Daniel, his child, November 1	Kenfington

T

Taggart Elizabeth, October 18	City Hospital
Taggart Mary Ann, September 2	ditto
Taggart Robert, October 12	1st Presbyterian
Tanner Philip, ditto	City Hospital
Tanner Mary, September 29	City Hospital
Tanzey Morgan, ditto 7	St. Mary's
Taper Benjamin, his child, October 9	Kenfington
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 25	ditto

LIST OF DEATHS.

(T)

Tar George, his wife, October 15	Kensington
Tarrant Thomas, his child, September 2	3d Presbyterian
Tatton John, ditto 24	City Hospital
Tauterman Philip, October	German Reformed
Taylor Godfrey, September 27	City Hospital
Taylor Fanny, October 28	ditto
Taylor Andrew, August 13	ditto
Taylor Francis, October 31	ditto
Taylor Lewis, his child, September 9	Friends
Taylor George, his child, August 15	Kensington
Taylor Elizabeth, daughter of John, August 1	2d Presbyterian
Taylor Abigail, September 27	St. Mary's
Taylor John, his child, August 17	German Lutheran
Terry Sarah, ditto 29	City Hospital
Tharnhill Joseph, October 28	ditto
Thackara John, son of William, August 6	St. Peter's
Thibien John, ditto 25	City Hospital
Third John, his wife, September 18	Baptists
Thomas Jane, August 30	African
Thomas Catharine, September 21	German Lutheran
Thomas widow, her child, ditto 27	ditto
Thomas Elizabeth, November 11	City Hospital
Thomas widow, her son, September 13	3d Presbyterian
Thomas Samuel, a black, August 25	City Hospital
Thomas Robert, ditto	ditto
Thomas Henry, ditto 31	ditto
Thomas John, ditto 16	ditto
Thomas —, ditto 22	ditto
Thompson Eleanor, October 20	ditto
Thompson Mary Ann, August 26	1st Presbyterian
Thompson Samuel, September 22	ditto
Thompson John, his child, ditto 28	ditto
Thompson Jane, ditto 4	Christ Church
Thompson Peter, ditto 5	Friends
Thompson Thomas, ditto 9	ditto
Thompson John, of the Indian Queen, ditto 13	2d Presbyterian
Thompson John, son of John, blacksmith, ditto 20	ditto
Thompson —, labourer, October 30	Universalists
Thompson Thomas, ditto 3	1st Presbyterian
Thompson Margaret, November 4	ditto
Thompson Mrs. August 24	City Hospital
Thompson Sarah, wife of captain, October 27	St. Peter's
Thorburn James, September 14	City Hospital
Thornton John, his child, October 17	Kensington
Thornton Hermanus, September 20	City Hospital
Tiepo widow, ditto	German Reformed
Till John, August 30	Kensington
Tillotson Catharine, ditto 15	Free Quakers
Tilton Lydia, October 22	City Hospital
Timanus Conrad, his wife, September 3	German Lutheran
Tinklemire Rosannah, ditto 16	City Hospital
Tobin David, August 22	St. Mary's
Tobia Eleanor, September 11	City Hospital
Toland Margaret, ditto 24	ditto
Tolly Ann, August 23	ditto

(TV) LIST OF DEATHS.

Tomlinson Hannah, September 26	City Hospital
Toy Jacob, ditto 8	Swedes
Tranform Jacob, ditto 12	City Hospital
Trapp George, ditto 15	ditto
Travers Ann, October 2	ditto
Trautwine William, his child, September 26	German Lutheran
Trein Peter, October 19	Trinity
Triefs John, October 8	German Lutheran
Treseler David, his child, ditto 29	ditto
Tribet Simon, September 29	City Hospital
Tribet Simon, October 1	ditto
Tribut Simon, his child, September 27	Kenington
Trimbles John, October 4	3d Presbyterian
Tripolet Jacob, September	German Reformed
Trompo Andre, August 24	City Hospital
Trosle Martin, his child, August 30	German Lutheran
Trumble Francis, September 11	Friends
Trumble Hannah, ditto 7	ditto
Trumble Elizabeth, ditto 30	City Hospital
Trump Daniel, his son, October 19	1st Presbyterian
Trump Mary, September 18	City Hospital
Tryer Peter, August 26	German Lutheran
Tryer widow, September 15	ditto
Tully Ann, August 23	St. Mary's
Tully William, September 29	ditto
Turner Mrs. her child, August 13	3d Presbyterian
Turner Ann, September 13	Christ Church
Turner Peter, ditto 15	St. Mary's
Turner Mary, ditto 30	Swedes
Ditto ditto August 18	City Hospital
Turner Margaret, September 24	ditto
Tutton Robert, August 20	ditto

V

Vail Wilmas, September 29	City Hospital
Valentine Mrs. her child,	
Valentine, October 1	ditto
Vallance captain Nicholas, August 15	3d Presbyterian
Vallance Mrs. October 4	1st Presbyterian
Vallance Matthew, August 31	City Hospital
Vance Jacob, September 17	2d Presbyterian
Vandergrift Jacob, ditto 27	City Hospital
Vandoren Elizabeth, October 11	ditto
Vanderhuval Frederick, ditto 19	ditto
Vanderslust Abraham, August 27	ditto
Vanderslaug John, ditto 19	ditto
Vandine Elfy, September 22	ditto
Vandines George, a black child, October 10	ditto
Vandiver Grace, September 5	St. Paul's
Vanhorn Benjamin, September 16	Kenington
Vanhoven Frederick Jacobus	
Van Kempen Johannes Roque, a child, August 6	St. Mary's
Van'eer Dr. his son, October	Universalists

LIST OF DEATHS.

(V W)

Van Phul William, Esq. September
 Van Phul William, Esq. his son, ditto
 Vanseiver Jacob, his widow, ditto 5
 Varden William, a child, ditto 11
 Varner Sarah, October 14
 Vaclery Gabriel, August 13
 Vaulbach Jacob, October
 Vaughan John, September 20
 Vegneran Amelia, October 26
 Venack Thomas, September 19
 Vining Catherine, August 31
 Vizer Sufannah, September 21
 Voight Henry, ditto 28
 Voight Christian, ditto 29
 Voight Barbara, October 1
 Volgrath Mrs. her child, ditto
 Volkrant Mr. September

German Reformed
 ditto
 Kenfington
 St. Mary's
 ditto
 City Hospital
 German Reformed
 City Hospital
 St. Mary's
 City Hospital
 ditto
 German Lutheran
 Trinity
 ditto
 ditto
 German Reformed
 ditto

W

Waine Thomas, his child, August 17
 Wainwright Samuel, his daughter, November 3
 Walker Joseph, September 18
 Walker Tacy, ditto 25
 Walker James, his child, August 30
 Walker John, his wife, October 10
 Walker John, his child, September 21
 Walker John, corder, ditto 3
 Walker Bridget, August 17
 Walker John, his wife, September 5
 Wall Charles, his wife, ditto 8
 Do. ditto, his son, ditto 10
 Wallace Samuel, October 14
 Wallace Mary, September 7
 Wallace Robert, his grand.child, ditto 18
 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto 22
 Walsh Richard, ditto 4
 Walsh Ann, ditto 22
 Walsh Patrick, a child, ditto 28
 Walsh James, ditto 30
 Walsh Mary, August 29
 Walsh Elizabeth, September 16
 Walsh Mary, ditto 6
 Weaver Abraham, ditto 11
 Watkins William, ditto 16
 Weaver Henry, ditto 16
 Weyfenfield Elizabeth, ditto 10
 Walton Sarah, August 26
 Walton Samuel, a child, September 9
 Ward Mark, ditto 1
 Webster ———, ditto 17
 Ward Elizabeth, ditto 27
 Warnek James, ditto 8
 Waring Isaac, ditto 22

3d Presbyterian
 Friends
 ditto
 ditto
 Kenfington
 ditto
 St. Mary's
 Baptists
 City Hospital
 Baptists
 ditto
 ditto
 Friends
 City Hospital
 1st Presbyterian
 ditto
 St. Mary's
 ditto
 ditto
 City Hospital
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 ditto
 Friends
 City Hospital
 ditto
 Christ Church
 City Hospital
 Friends

(W) L I S T O F D E A T H S .

Warner John, October 26	Friends
Waters James, his child, August 11	ditto
Watt Aaron, September 14	City Hospital
Watters James, publisher Weekly Magazine, do. 1	St. Mary's
Watkins Sarah, ditto 2	City Hospital
Watson captain, his wife, ditto 9	3d Presbyterian
Way George, jun. August 25	Christ Church
Watson Mr. his wife, September	German Reformed
Way Jane, ditto 28	Christ Church
Wetherill Francis, August 29	City Hospital
Weaver Matthias, September 18	ditto
Weber John, his son, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto widow, her son, ditto	ditto
Ditto Jost, ditto	ditto
Weilds Hannah, ditto 3	City Hospital
Weber Jost, ditto	German Reformed
Ditto do. his wife, ditto	ditto
Weisbach Mary, ditto 25	Kensington
Weldon Alexander, his wife, October 12	ditto
Welcome Joseph, September 19	St. Mary's
Wells Lydia, ditto 2	City Hospital
Wetterslim Catherina, ditto	German Reformed
Wells Edward, his daughter, ditto 1	Friends
West Thomas, August	German Reformed
Wheaton Amos, sen. his wife, September 30	Baptists
Wheeler William, October 3	City Hospital
Whelan John, September 9	St. Mary's
Warton George, ditto 13	City Hospital
White Richard, ditto 28	ditto
White William, his child, ditto 4	3d Presbyterian
Ditto ditto, ditto 14	City Hospital
White Mr. ditto 20	3d Presbyterian
White Isaac, ship-carpenter, his sister, ditto 9	Baptists
White William, of U. S. frigate, his daughter, do. 17	Christ Church
White Mrs. ditto 11	2d Presbyterian
White Thomas, merchant, ditto 2	Associate
Ditto ditto, ditto 12	City Hospital
Whitehead William, ditto 3	ditto
Whitehead John, grocer, ditto 2	Scots Presbyterian
Ditto do. his wife, ditto 4	ditto
Wild Thomas, August 26	City Hospital
Wicker Ann, ditto 30	ditto
Whiteman Stophel, September 12	Kensington
Whitlock John, August 23	City Hospital
Wieseman George, September	German Reformed
Wickersham William, ditto 16	Friends
Wieler John, his child, ditto	German Reformed
Widerspriger John, ditto 4	City Hospital
Wieler John, a child, ditto	German Reformed
Wild Joseph, his wife, ditto 26	Friends
Wild Mrs. August 21	City Hospital
Wild Joseph, his son, September 26	Friends
Wild Joseph, ditto 27	ditto
Wilds Miss, ditto 9	Methodists
Wildworth Elizabeth, ditto 30	City Hospital

LIST OF DEATHS.

(W)

Wiley Richard, his daughter, Sept. 30	Christ Church
Wilkes James, October 5	City Hospital
Will Nancy, ditto	German Reformed
Wilkins captain, his daughter, September	Universalists
Williams David, his wife, ditto 15	Swedes
Williams Christopher, ditto 26	St. Mary's
Williams Thomas, November 8	Friends
Williams Robert, his wife, September 20	Swedes
Williams Jacob, August 30	City Hospital
Wilkin William, ditto 27	ditto
Williams Adam, September 8	ditto
Williams Mary, ditto 11	African Church
Williams Henrietta, October 4	City Hospital
Williams Joseph, his daughter, September 30	Friends
Williamson Sarah, (Eastburn) August 26	ditto
Willis Mary, widow of Seth, September 22	Friends
Wilson Hugh, ditto 21	3d Presbyterian
Willis Mary, August 24	City Hospital
Wilson Hugh, his wife, September 27	3d Presbyterian
Wilson —, from Shippen-street, October 1	ditto
Wilson Hugh, his child, October 12	ditto
Do. do. do. ditto 18	ditto
Wilson Mr. his child, ditto 5	1st Presbyterian
Wilson George, September 11	City Hospital
Wilson Henrietta, ditto 8	St. Peter's
Wilson Mrs. ditto 26	2d Presbyterian
Wimer Mr. October 6	Swedes
Winkler Frederick, his wife, August 27	Kensington
Winkloe Frederick, ditto 26	City Hospital
Winkler Mary, September 10	Kensington
Wind John, a child, August	German Reformed
Wolfe Michael, September 10	City Hospital
Wisdom William, August 28	St. Paul's
Witt Francis, August 25	City Hospital
Wood Benjamin, September 6	St. Paul's
Wolfe Michael, ditto 7	City Hospital
Wood George, August 16	Swedes
Wolverton George, September 8	City Hospital
Wood Mary, August 19	ditto
Wood William, September 10	ditto
Woodside Sarah, ditto 14	ditto
Woodward Anthony, October 14	African Church
Wooden Sarah, September 11	City Hospital
Woos Mr. October 5	ditto
Work Mary, September 2	ditto
Works George, ditto 10	ditto
Wray Andrew, his daughter, August 22	3d Presbyterian
Wray Andrew, his wife, ditto 26	ditto
Wright Mary, September 7	St. Mary's
Wright John, ditto 8	ditto
Wright Thomas, ditto 9	ditto
Wright William, August 22	Free Quakers
Wyet John, ditto 26	Kensington

(Y Z) LIST OF DEATHS.

Y

Yakart Sarah, September 10	City Hospital
Yard Sarah, wife of Edward	Universalists
Yard Mary, October 13	City Hospital
Yard John, September 11	ditto
Yarwood Mary Ann, ditto 28	ditto
Yesterday Catherine, October 17	ditto
Yeckel Anthony, August 2	Trinity
Yondez Francis, September 21	German Lutheran
Yondez Elizabeth, ditto 23	ditto
Yorkson Francis, ditto 8	St. Paul's
Yost Justis, October 13	City Hospital
Young William, his wife, ditto 3	3d Presbyterian
Young George, September 30	Baptists
Young Catherine, August 28	Trinity
Young Jacob, September 15	ditto
Young Francis, ditto 25	ditto
Young Ann, ditto 17	ditto
Young Francis, ditto 2	ditto
Young widow, August 26	German Lutheran
Young Philip, his child, August 30	ditto
Young Philip, October 1	ditto
Young Christian, his wife, ditto 13	ditto
Young Daniel, ditto 28	ditto
Young Elizabeth, ditto 26	ditto
Young Peter, his daughter, ditto 21	ditto
Young Elizabeth, ditto 26	ditto
Young Catherine, ditto 17	City Hospital
Young Rogers, September 25	ditto
Young Rogers, ditto 17	ditto

Z

Zellinger Elizabeth, October 21	City Hospital
Zean Rebecca, wife of Jonathan, August 21	Friends
Zeller Philip, October	German Reformed
Zerban Wendel, his daughter, September 27	German Lutheran
Zerban Wandel, inn-keeper, ditto	German Reformed
Zimmerman John, October	ditto
Zimmerman George Henry, ditto 16	City Hospital

Interments of persons whose names are unknown.

AUGUST.

A French child, August 4	St. Mary's
A woman from John Peckworth's, ditto 9	Baptist
Richard (a black) ditto 13	City Hospital
Apprentice of Joseph Wright, ditto 16	St. Peter's
A grown person, ditto 22	Swedes
A young male child, ditto 24	ditto

S E P T E M B E R.

Three persons, August 24	City Hospital
A twin child from North-Alley, ditto 25	St. Peter's
Adelaid, a child, ditto 26	St. Mary's
A grown person, ditto 26	Swedes
Two negro children, ditto 27	City Hospital
A woman from Joseph Clarks, ditto 28	Christ Church
Apprentice of John Naglee, ditto 28	German Lutheran
Catherine, from Pear-street, ditto 28	City Hospital
Catherine, a grown person, ditto 30	ditto
Two persons from North Water-street, ditto 31	ditto
John, from the Dispensary	ditto
Apprentice of Daniel Hartung	German Reformed
A child	ditto

S E P T E M B E R.

Elizabeth, from No. 235, South Second-st. Sept. 1	City Hospital
Apprentice of Daniel Cartright, ditto 1	St. Paul's
A woman from No 78, Spruce-street, ditto 2	City Hospital
A woman found dead on the commons, ditto 2	ditto
Robert, from Water below South-street, ditto 3	ditto
Daughter of Mr. Bingham's housekeeper, ditto 3	St. Peter's
Polly from Mr. Bingham's, ditto 3	City Hospital
Charles, ditto 3	ditto
Thomas (a black), ditto 3	ditto
James from No. 93, South Second-street, ditto 4	ditto
A person from Masters' Place, ditto 5	ditto
Charlotte, ditto 5	ditto
Apprentice of John Naglee, ditto 5	German Lutheran
A young man from the Dispensary, ditto 6	3d Presbyterian
Michael, from Elbow-Lane, ditto 7	City Hospital
Sarah (a black), ditto 8	ditto
A drowned man, ditto 8	ditto
A woman from the Pennsylvania Hospital, ditto 9	ditto
Mate of a vessel from German-street, ditto 10	3d Presbyterian
A man from Germany, ditto	German Reformed
A French child, ditto 12	City Hospital
A grown person, ditto 13	ditto
A black woman from Mrs. Richards', ditto 14	ditto
A child from the Orphan-house, ditto 15	ditto
A person from the Schnylkill tents, ditto 16	ditto
A man from the Alms-house, ditto 7	ditto
A woman from ditto, ditto 13	ditto
Two children from ditto, ditto 16	ditto
A man from ditto, ditto 17	ditto
A mulatto child from ditto, ditto 18	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 18	ditto
A person from No. 142, North Third-street, ditto 17	ditto
A person from the Northern Liberties, ditto 16	ditto
A child from the Orphan-house, ditto 17	ditto
Thomas from Second below Christian-street, ditto 16	ditto
A man from Thomas Rhoads', ditto 17	ditto
Kattie, ditto 19	ditto
Chloe from Bloody-Lane, ditto 19	ditto
Hannah (a black) ditto 20	ditto

SEPTEMBER.

A man found dead at No. 171, N. Second-st.	Sept. 20	City Hospital
Another man found dead at ditto,	ditto 21	ditto
A child from the Alms-House,	ditto 21	ditto
A person from No. 82, North Fourth-st.	ditto 20	ditto
A woman,	ditto 20	ditto
A person from Schuylkill tents,	ditto 20	ditto
Charlie from the city,	ditto 23	ditto
A woman from the Alms-House,	ditto 23	ditto
A woman from the city,	ditto 23	ditto
A person found dead in Eighth-street, between Race and Vine,	ditto 23	ditto
A child from Schuylkill tents,	ditto 22	ditto
A woman from the Alms-House,	ditto 25	ditto
A child found dead near Potter's field,	ditto 25	ditto
A person from the city,	ditto 25	ditto
A sailor from Humphreys' wharf,	ditto 25	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House,	ditto 24	ditto
Apprentice from Catherine Cooper's,	ditto 26	ditto
Frances from Mr. Low's,	ditto 26	ditto
A child from Schuylkill tents,	ditto 26	ditto
A person from the Alms-House,	ditto 27	ditto
A child from Noble-street,	ditto 27	ditto
A man from a shallop near the Swedes' church,	ditto 27	ditto
A man found dead on the wharf below Mr. Wharton's	comping house,	ditto 27
A man from Cherry-Alley,	ditto 27	ditto
A person from the Orphan-House		ditto
A soldier from Pennsylvania Hospital,	ditto 27	ditto
A woman from Hannah Fritz's,	ditto 27	ditto
Servant man of George Lefsher,	ditto 27	ditto
George (a black boy),	ditto 28	ditto
Jeanie,	ditto 28	ditto
A child from the Alms-House,	ditto 29	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House,	ditto 29	ditto
Mary, servant of Mr. Deanes,	ditto 29	ditto
A lad from widow Henderson's,	ditto 29	ditto
Victor, a French child,	September 29	ditto
A woman from Anthony Morris',	ditto 30	ditto
A grown person,	ditto 30	ditto
A man from Frankford road,	ditto 30	ditto
A person from Schuylkill tents,	ditto 30	ditto

OCTOBER.

Peter (a black),	October 1	ditto
Rossannah (a mulatto),	ditto 1	ditto
A child from Frankford,		ditto
A man from the corner of 4th and Plumb street,	do. 1	ditto
A child from Schuylkill tents,	ditto 1	ditto
A person from the Orphan-House,	ditto 2	ditto
Apprentice of Jacob Weaver's,	ditto 2	Kensington
Apprentice of Valentine Hoffman's,	ditto 3	German Lutheran
Nancy from Polly M'Cartey's,	ditto 4	City Hospital
A child from the Orphan-House,	ditto 5	ditto
A child from the Alms-House,	ditto 3	ditto
A man from ditto,	ditto 5	ditto

OCTOBER.

A child from the Alms-House, October 5	City Hospital
A woman from ditto, ditto 7 (aged 106 years)	ditto
Two women from ditto ditto 7	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 9	ditto
An old man from ditto, ditto 10	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 13	ditto
Hannah from 8th above Chestnut street, ditto 11	ditto
A child from Schuylkill tents, ditto 13	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House, ditto 14	ditto
A woman from the city, ditto 13	ditto
A woman from the Northern Liberties, ditto 18	ditto
A woman found dead in a house, corner of 8th and Ship- pen street, ditto 16	ditto
A child from the Alms-House, ditto 20	ditto
An apprentice of William Coates, ditto 22	ditto
Hannah, (a negro) ditto 23	ditto
Hannah, (a black) ditto 20	ditto
John, a child, ditto 23	ditto
A servant girl of Peter Och,	German Lutheran
Robert, from Camptown, ditto 22	City Hospital
Woman from Chales Telghman's, ditto 25	ditto
Jane, (a black) ditto 27	ditto
A person from Masters' place ditto 28	ditto
A child from Schuylkill tents, ditto 29	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House, ditto 25	ditto
A black woman from the Alms-House, ditto 27	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House, ditto 31	ditto
Isaac, from the Pennsylvania Hospital,	ditto

NOVEMBER.

A child from Schuylkill tents, November 1	ditto
A woman from the Alms-House, ditto 1	ditto
A man from ditto, ditto 1	ditto
An apprentice of Daniel Hartung, ditto	German Reformed
A person from John Mearns's, ditto 4	City Hospital
Robert, (a black man) ditto 5	ditto
A child from the Orphan-House, ditto 2	ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto 9	ditto
A woman from Schuylkill tents, ditto 3	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 7	ditto
A person from the city. ditto 6	ditto
A black child from Southwark, ditto 15	ditto
A woman from the Alms-House, ditto 2	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 9	ditto
Three persons from ditto, ditto 10	ditto
A child from ditto, ditto 15	ditto
A black woman from ditto, ditto 15	ditto

The mate of the Aurora, July 27th.
 A negro girl from the Marine Hospital, July 14th.
 A person from the ship Nestor, July 29th.

NAMES OMITTED.

Benjamin Jones, June 2	
Mark Millar, July 2	
John Naglee, pilot, ditto 28	
James Roland, pilot, ditto 29	
Hugh Dowel, printer, ditto 29	Free Quakers
George Ralston, ditto 30	
Frederick Snyder, August 15	German Reformed
John Lincoln, ditto 2	
Sarah Newton, ditto 2	
William Adams's son, ditto 4	Free Quakers
Elizabeth Dewalt, ditto 6	German Reformed
John Morris's daughter, ditto 7	Free Quakers
Magdalane Bernhart, ditto 9	German Reformed
Eliza Crumfield, ditto 10	ditto
John Ash, ditto 11	ditto
Solomon Steneman's child, 16	Free Quakers
John Tutton, ditto 20	St. Peter's
Joseph Douglass, August	
William Griffiths, bookseller, ditto	
Mr. North, clerk in the war-office, ditto	
James Stewart's son, ditto	1st Presbyterian
James Dunn, ditto	ditto
James Wilson, stone-cutter, ditto	ditto
Ditto, his wife, ditto	ditto
David Hampton, stone-cutter, ditto	ditto
Widow Gentle, ditto	ditto
Ditto, her daughter, ditto	ditto
Mrs. M'Klentick's daughter, ditto	ditto
George Wilson, baker, ditto	ditto
Martin Haws, ditto	ditto
Mr. Kennard's son, ditto	Universalists
Mrs. Kingston's daughter, ditto	ditto
John Sitgrieves, September 3	
Frederick Kammerer, ditto 5	German Lutheran
Henry Underwick, ditto 5	Kensington
Henry Heineman, ditto 7	German Reformed
Widow Mynnich, ditto 17	ditto
Mrs. Taylor, ditto 17	City Hospital
Elizabeth Utchell, ditto 21	ditto
James Johnston, baker, ditto	ditto
Mrs. Kerr, wife of James, ditto	1st Presbyterian
Thomas Ryan's child, ditto	ditto
Alexander Urquhart's child, ditto	2d Presbyterian
Mary Fogie, widow, October 3	Swedes
Orpheus Reemer, ditto 4	ditto

NAMES OMITTED.

Edward Yard's wife, October 21	Free Quakers
John Gould's widow, ditto 25	ditto
Richard Mofely's child, ditto 27	St. Paul's
John Merriam's child, ditto 29	Baptist
Jacob Stinemeyers, ditto 31	German Lutheran
Mathias Baltz	German Reformed
Ditto, his wife,	ditto
James Crawford, printer,	City Hospital
Margaret Corbet, November 1	Christ Church
David Todd, ditto	ad Presbyterian
Edward Carrol, ditto	ditto
Samuel Chambers, ditto 15	ditto
Alexander Bilsland, ditto	ditto
Margaret Emery, ditto 4	Moravian
Henry Townsend's child, ditto 5	Baptist
John M'Donald, ditto 8	Free Quakers
Isaac Wetherill's son, ditto	ditto
Captain Refide's son, ditto 26	St. Peter's

In all 3,521 Names.

